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MYSORE ON THE MARCH

(24th October 1947—26th January 1950)

A REVIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT

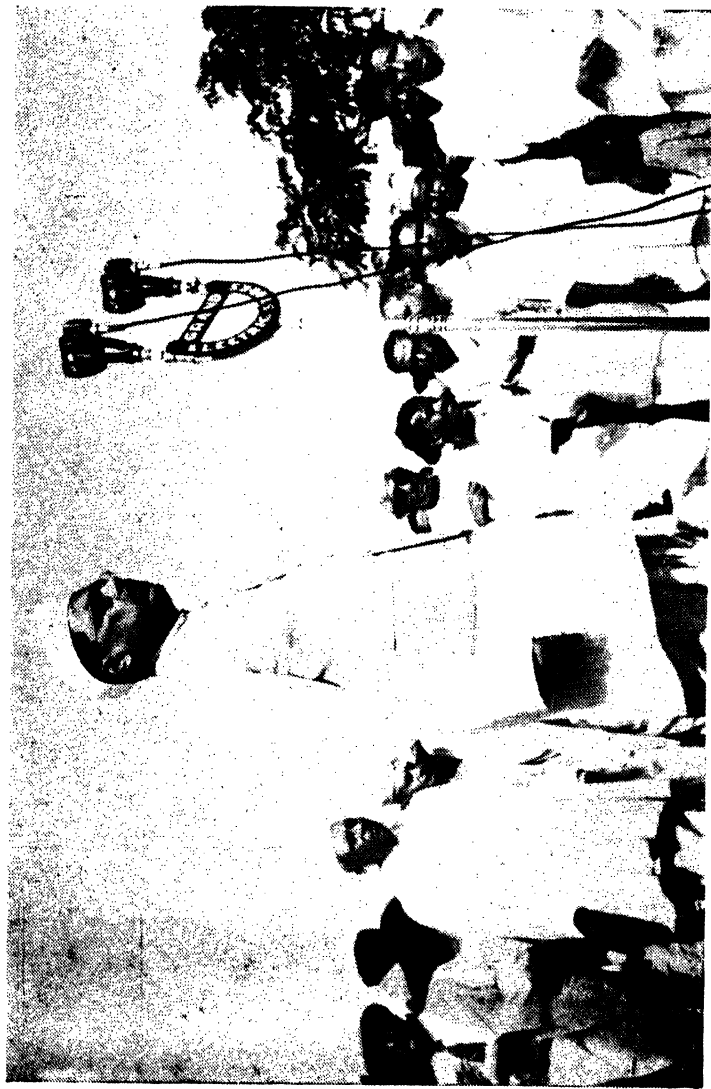


ISSUED BY THE PRINCIPAL INFORMATION OFFICER
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE, BANGALORE

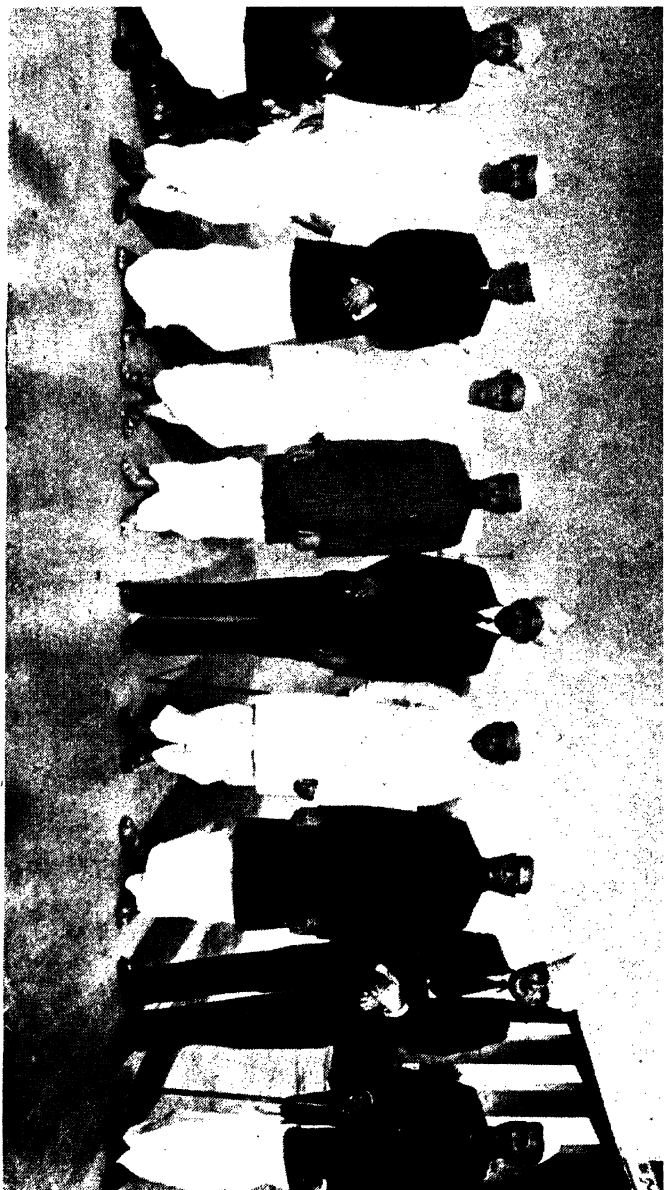
BANGALORE :

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1950



On the day he assumed office as Chief Minister on 24th October 1947, Sri K. C. Reddy addressed a meeting in Bangalore and briefly outlined the objectives of the new Government.



THE MYSORE CABINET AS ON 24TH OCTOBER 1917.

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PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, THE PRIME MINISTER, ADDRESSING A
MAMMOTH GATHERING AT THE RACE COURSE, BANGALORE.

FOOD PRODUCTION.

A Commissioner for Food Production has been appointed in connection with the implementation of the three-year Food Production Scheme. A separate Department with the Food Production Commissioner as the head has been created to co-ordinate the efforts of the several departments connected with the grow more food campaign. The Department has been carrying out its work vigorously.

The work of this section may be broadly classified under two heads :—

- (a) Intensive cultivation.
- (b) Extension of cultivation.

INTENSIVE CULTIVATION

(1) Seed Multiplication and Manure Distribution Scheme.

During the period under report, seven basic farms for multiplication of paddy seeds were opened. In addition to this, there has been a progressive increase in the number of subsidized farms every year. (*Vide* Statement II). As regards distribution, the programme which was only for 1,20,000 acres has been vastly expanded and the present programme is for over 6,00,000 acres. There has also been an increase in the distribution of seeds.

(2) Double cropping (Kar Ragi and Paddy).

There has been a progressive increase in acreage during the last 2 years. (*Vide* Statement V).

(3) Concessions under Grow More Food Campaign.

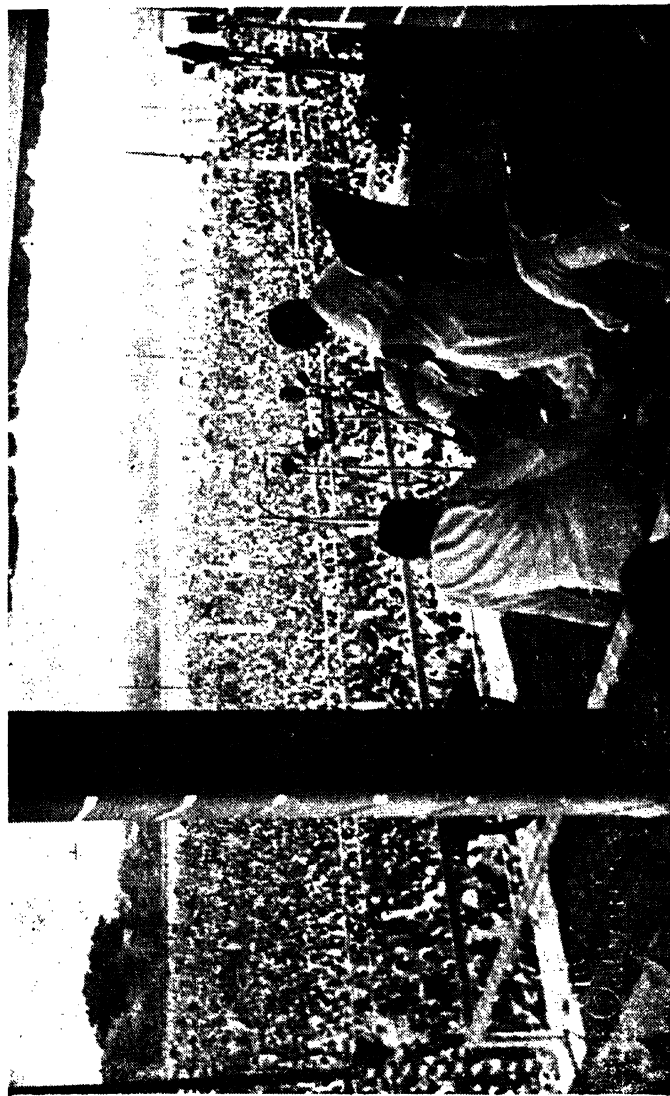
The concessions which had been sanctioned prior to the period under report have been continued and in some

cases further liberalised. The distribution of green manure seeds (sunn hemp) at concession rates is extended over the whole State and 300 tons have been purchased during 1949-50. It is programmed to purchase 1,000 tons next year. Concessions which had not been given to the paddy growers were sanctioned during the period under report. A list of concessions now in force is given in Statement III. The concessions for other manures has been recently withdrawn. Seeds and manures are now sold at cost price, the transport and incidental charges being borne by Government. The use of manures is greatly appreciated. (*Vide* Budget Allotments, Statement I).

A three-year Food Production Plan to make up the deficit in the State has been drawn up and approved by the Government of India. Funds have also been sanctioned by the Centre and this year's allotment is Rs. 42,63,223 for the several schemes proposed by the State.

EXTENSION OF CULTIVATION

Measures have been taken to bring fresh areas under cultivation by releasing of Amritmahal kavals and date groves. Government waste lands have also been granted liberally to intending cultivators. Tractor service is being given to plough virgin lands. Bull-dozers have also been made available for reclaiming new lands for cultivation. The Agricultural Engineering Section of the Department is mainly concerned with the tractor operations in the State. The Agricultural Department possessed 20 tractors in 1946. Twenty Fordson and 25 Massey Harris Tractors were newly purchased during the year 1947-48 and orders were placed for 50 more Fordson Tractors. Fourteen W.D. 9 Tractors were supplied by the Government of India and an other 12 W.D. 9 Tractors were purchased for the Department. The Department has also acquired 16 Allis Chalmers Tract Type tractors during 1948-49. This kind is mainly used for jungle clearing work. The total investment on the machinery to-date is over Rs. 45,00,000.



SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE AT THE RACE COURSE,
BANGALORE.

The tractor organisation of the Department was re-organised during the year and tractors have been distributed among the 9 districts in the State. District Committees have been formed in each district to allocate the tractors to raiyats applying for service. These are made available according to a plan drawn up by the Committee. Progress achieved in respect of Tractor Service from 1943 to date is as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Extent.</i>	
	<i>Acres.</i>	
1943-1944	..	535
1944-1945	..	677
1945-1946	..	576
1946-1947	..	1,943
1947-1948	..	2,642
1948-1949	..	16,853
1949-1950 up to end of November 1949.		14,537

Lorry Service for movement of seeds and manures.

The Department also possesses 25 lorries which are mainly used for transporting manure from rail heads and taluk head-quarter depots to interior places and to circle societies. Compost manure is also transported in these lorries at low cost and is made easily available to the raiyats.

The three-year Food Production Plan drawn up by the State Government is being implemented vigorously. Top priority in respect of funds is given to the several schemes of food production.

Non-official co-operation in the Grow More Food Campaign is fully made use of. Each district has a Committee consisting of both officials and non-officials to implement the several grow more food activities. There are similar committees at the Taluk level also. A Central Co-ordination Committee consisting of heads of Departments has been appointed to examine the grow more food activities and plan out the programme. The meetings are held

under the presidentship of the Minister for Food and all possible efforts are being made to wipe out the food deficit by the end of 1951, the target year fixed by the Government of India.

I. Statement showing the Budget allotment under W.A. Allowances for Seeds and Manures.

			Rs.
1947-48	..	..	24,41,914
1948-49	..	..	35,00,000
1949-50	..	..	30,00,000

II. Statement showing the subsidized farm programme with targets of collection.

Year	Area programmed Acres	Programme of seed distribution	Quantity purchased and distributed	Subsidy Rs.
1947-48	2,500	17,500	13,316	11,332-10-0
1948-49	5,000	35,000	14,927	11,920-15-0
1949-50	7,500	52,500	..	..
1950-51	10,000	70,000	..	..
1951-52	12,000	83,000	..	..

III. List of concessions granted under the Grow More Food Campaign.

1. Sale of seeds and manures to raiyats at cost price, the transport and other incidental charges being borne by Government.

2. Sale of seeds and manures on credit to deserving raiyats up to a limit of Rs. 100 repayable after harvest.

3. Payment of a subsidy of ten rupees per acre to raiyats who grow improved varieties of paddy seeds under departmental instructions.

4. Cultivation of water-receded areas under Krishnaraj Sagar, Vanivilas Sagar, Markonahalli, with free seeds and bonus for yields.



HARVESTING KAR RAGI.

5. Cheap Tractor Service. Ploughing charges are Rs. 7-8-0 and Rs. 10 per acre of virgin and once cultivated soils.

6. Award of prizes for kar ragi growers.

7. Concessions for growing kar ragi and kar paddy (free supply of seeds and manures worth of Rs. 15 per acre).

8. Starting of nine Basic Farms of paddy in the nine Districts of the State to multiply pure seed paddy.

9. Sale of green manure seeds at half cost throughout the State.

10. Enhancing the limit of loan under Takavi up to Rs. 500 for purchase of seed grain, manures, ploughing cattle and fodder to be sanctioned by Amildars.

11. Enhancing subsidy for sinking Irrigation wells from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.

12. Lift Irrigation Scheme near Nilasoge Village at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,40,000.

13. Bunding up of major *hallas* such as Lokapavani, Nagaraghatta, Kathur, to feed C.D.S. channel, at a cost of Rs. 40,000.

Putting temporary bunds over Hullahalli and Madhavamantri anicuts at a cost of Rs. 40,000.

Filling up breaches of major tanks temporarily in Visvesvaraya Canal Tract at a cost of Rs. 10,000.

14. Subsidy for digging compost Manure pits—Rs. 5 per pit.

14. Subsidy for digging compost manure pits—Rs. 5 consumers at cheap rates.

16. Extending the area under dry cultivation inclusive of surrendered date groves and Amritmahal kavals—Fifty thousand acres.

17. Bringing current fallows under cultivation.

18. Extending the area under irrigation by the construction of large tanks and reservoirs—Thirty thousand acres.

19. Lift Irrigation in River Valleys—Nine thousand acres.

20. Collection of silt in large tanks for manurial purposes by using traxcavators.

21. Repairs and improvements to the existing river channels and channels under major tanks.

22. Restoration of minor tanks.

23. Grant of loans for the purchase of electric pumps, diesel sets and persian wheels and wind mills.

24. Grant of loans for bringing current fallow lands under cultivation.

25. Protective measures against pests and diseases.

26. Starting multi-purpose co-operative societies in taluks and in circles for the distribution of seeds, manures and implements.

27. Land Improvement Schemes :—

(a) Reclamation of marshy lands.

(b) Contour bunding.

(c) Canalisation works for drainage.

(d) Other miscellaneous works such as pick-ups, inundation channels, etc.

IV. Statement showing the value of implements distributed.

1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,16,797	11,32,925	10,89,639	12,68,258	16,22,517	9,69,300

V. Statement showing the cultivation of Kar Ragi and Kar Paddy during summer.

Year	Programme	Progress in acres	Seed ragi supplied	Manure supplied	Cost
KAR-RAGI					
	Acres	A.	G.	P. S.	Tons Mds. Rs. a. p.
1943	30,000	15,739	00	..	..
1947	30,000	21,140	30	303 44	1,093 76 1,89,096 11 3
1948	30,295	19,431	11	121 97	2,004 51 2,39,321 6 8
1949	30,000	30,006	18	326 26½	4,172 67 5,56,196 0 11



Mould-boarding a piece of reclaimed land after ploughing, preparatory to Kar Ragi cultivation under the Grow More Food scheme.



A RICH TWO-MONTHS OLD CROP OF KAR RAGI.

Year	Programme	Progress in acres	Seed ragi supplied	Manure supplied	Cost
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KAR-PADDY

		Acres	A. G.	P. S.	Tons Mds.	Rs.	a.	p.
1946	6,615 00		
1947	..	50,000	28,134 00	6,085 27	2,525 03	2,67,168	1	3
1948	..	21,193	15,324 00	2,123 28	1,259 70	1,37,259	9	5
1949	..	..	13,297 23	943 55	1,422 51	2,12,095	9	4

*VI. Statement showing the amount spent by way
of subsidy on manures and seeds.*

1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,17,803	3,02,514	6,45,860	6,41,793	9,44,147	..

FOOD SUPPLIES.

When this Ministry came into office, the following Control Orders were in force in the State, besides the ban imposed on the export of certain essential foodstuffs outside the State :—

(1) The Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1944.

(2) Foodgrains Control Order, 1942.

(3) Controlled Commodities and Controlled Foodgrains Transport Order, 1943.

(4) Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1946.

(5) Jaggery Control Order, 1946.

(6) Mysore Food (Restriction of Service of Meals by Catering Establishments and Others) Order, 1946.

(7) Mysore Flour (Use in Soap-Making) Prohibition Order, 1946.

(8) Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1946.

(9) Mysore Milk (Use in Catering Establishments) Control Order, 1946.

(10) Mysore Fowls and Eggs (Movement) Control Order, 1945.

In pursuance of the policy of progressive decontrol adopted by the Central Government during December 1947, the following measures of decontrol were effected in Mysore in early 1948 :—

(1) Abandonment of procurement of millets in February 1948.

(2) Abandonment of the monopoly procurement of paddy from 1st April 1948.

(3) Repeal of the “Controlled Commodities and Controlled Foodgrains Transport Order, 1943”, and the Foodgrains Control Order, 1942”.



An extremely successful Kar Ragi harvest is inaugurated by the Honourable Sri T. Mariappa, Food Minister, who cut the first earhead ceremoniously at Mandan

(4) Removal of control over the price, movement and distribution of sugar and jaggery within the State from 8th December 1947.

(5) Lifting the ban on the export of onions, tamarind, chillies and horsegram, outside the State.

(6) Kerosene was decontrolled.

(7) Control over prices and movement of charcoal was removed.

(8) Ban on the export of cattle was removed.

(9) The Mysore Fowls and Eggs (Movement) Control Order, 1945, was repealed.

In view of the increased cost of cultivation and of living and in the interest of maximising procurement, the purchase prices were increased on 22nd December 1947, by Rs. 2 per palla of paddy and Rs. 2 per palla of millets over the then existing basic prices and a bonus of rupee one per palla of millets and annas eight per palla of paddy was allowed for a further period.

With a view to effecting gradual decontrol and reducing Government commitments, statutory rationing was abolished in 13 towns during early 1948 and continued only in four important places, *viz.*, Bangalore City and Civil Station, Mysore City, Kolar Gold Fields and Davangere. Most of the provisions of the Mysore Food Restriction of Service of Meals by Catering Establishments and Others (Order) of 1946, were withdrawn.

But contrary to expectations, the conditions in the open market worsened on decontrol and the prices went abnormally high which necessitated the promulgation of the Hoarding and Profiteering (Foodgrains) Prevention Order, 1948, on 1st June 1948. Measures to counteract hoarding were adopted and the maximum prices to be paid for paddy, rice and millets were fixed at reasonably higher rates, and the difficult period was tided over by adopting various measures such as reduction in the scale of rations and enforcement of austerity measures.

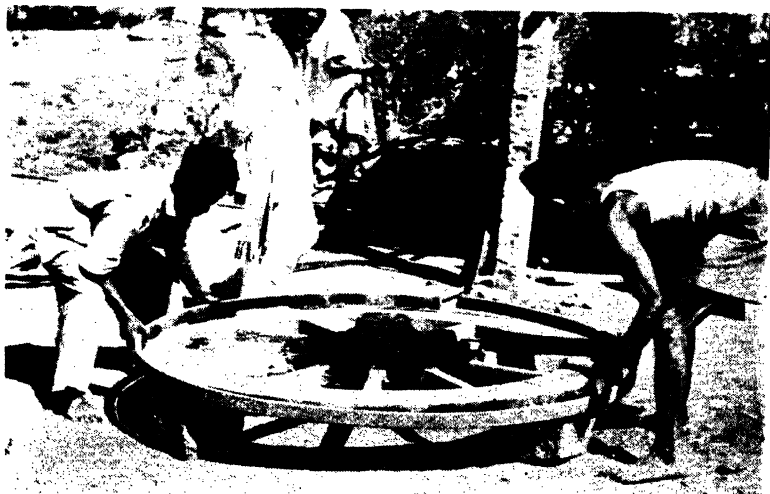
In accordance with the recommendations of the Premiers' and Food Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi on 17th and 18th September 1948, the Government of India decided that control over foodgrains should be reimposed immediately and that there must be maximum internal procurement and rationing in each area. In pursuance of this policy, the Government of Mysore promulgated on 4th November 1948 the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1948, according to which the small holders were exempted, the allowance for domestic consumption to growers was raised from $1\frac{2}{3}$ pavu to $\frac{1}{2}$ seer per adult per day. The procurement prices were fixed on the same level as the maximum prices fixed in connection with the anti-hoarding operations. To avoid wastage of food, the austerity clauses which were deleted were re-introduced and the Mysore Food (Restriction of Services of Meals by Catering Establishments and Others) Order of 1949 issued.

In view of the heavy drain on the financial resources of the country, the Central Government have now decided to make India self-sufficient in regard to food and stop all imports of foodgrains by the end of 1951. As the local procurement has, therefore, to be intensified, the Harvest Order was modified and issued on 21st November 1949, abolishing the exemption granted to small-holders and reducing the allowance to agriculturists to $1\frac{2}{3}$ pavu per day, (*i.e.*, on a par with the All-India scale of 1 lb.). But greater allowance was made for farm labourers and for seed purposes.

In pursuance of the policy of the Government of India, regarding integrated reduction of the prices of essential commodities to check inflation and to prevent further deterioration in the economic situation in the country, the Government have, with the concurrence of the Government of India, fixed the procurement prices of Mysore at Rs. 21 and Rs. 19 per palla for first and second varieties of paddy respectively, and Rs. 20 per palla of ragi and jola.



HARVESTING KAR RAGI AT MANDYA.



VILLAGE WHEELWRIGHTS AT WORK.

In view of the situation created by the rapidly depleting stocks of sugar with the factories and the sharp rise in sugar prices, the Government of India decided to freeze all stocks of sugar with factories and dealers and re-issue them at controlled rates. Similar steps were taken in Mysore also and the Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1949, was issued on 8th September 1949.

The local procurements are (in pallas).

	1947	1948	1949
Paddy ..	18,02,218	12,19,230*	19,30,802
Ragi ..	3,89,977	..	2,38,387
Jola ..	53,214	..	33,049
Minor Millets ..	19,405	..	5,122
Wheat ..	1,578	..	34

(*Decontrolled with effect from 1st April 1948).

The imports made to Mysore are (in tons):—

Rice ..	38,798	39,152	48,832
Millets ..	28,552	22,237	24,748
Wheat ..	9,490	18,499	40,220
Wheat Products ..	..	1,099	5,799
Maize ..	..	..	7,341
Total ..	76,841	80,987	1,26,940

The scale of rations in force as on 24th October 1947 and 26th January 1950 is as follows (in ounces):—

	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Millets</i>	<i>Total</i>
24th October 1947 ..	A. 6.4	1.6	..	8.0
	B. 1.2	..	6.8	8.0
26th January 1950 ..	A. 6.0	3.0	..	9.0
	B. 3.7	2.0	5.8	11.5

There has been an increase of one ounce in the case of "A" Class and 3.5 ounces in the case of "B" class.

The subsidy incurred by Government is about :—

			Rs.
1946-47	..	..	1,76,00,000
1947-48	..	..	75,00,000
1948-49	..	..	1,50,00,000

The distribution of rationed articles is continued through Government depots, licensed ration shops and co-operative societies. The multi-purpose co-operative societies have now been entrusted with this work in place of rural sales depots.



MASS DRILL FORMS IMPORTANT PART OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN
GIRLS SCHOOLS.

EDUCATION.

The expenditure incurred on Education (excluding the University) was as detailed below :—

<i>1936-37</i>	<i>1946-47</i>	<i>1949-50</i>
Rs. 55,24,260	Rs. 1,32,44,000	Rs. 2,51,00,600

The increase in the number of schools is indicated below :

		<i>1936-37</i>	<i>1946-47</i>	<i>1949-50</i>
High Schools	..	37	112	180
Middle Schools	..	340	570	691
New Type Middle Schools	..		418	550
Primary Schools	..	5,868	8,558	10,407

The strength of pupils in schools increased as indicated hereunder :—

<i>1936-37</i>	<i>1946-47</i>	<i>1949-50</i>
336,208	609,270	766,484 (approximately)

The following are the important measures in the progress of education during the period :—

DISTRICT BOARD HIGH SCHOOLS

For the first time in the history of education in the State, district boards were permitted to start and maintain high schools and consequently 15 district board high schools have been started during the period, and Government are granting three-fourths of the authorised expenditure and half the estimated cost on account of buildings and equipment.

INCREASE IN MAINTENANCE GRANT

The rate of maintenance grant to temporarily recognised high and middle schools was enhanced from half to three-fourths of the net authorised expenditure, thus bringing all schools on par for purposes of administration.

REVISION OF GRANTS ANNUALLY

Maintenance grants to aided schools were being revised once in three years. This was causing hardship to managements of aided schools as they were getting the same amount of grant irrespective of the increase in the strengths of pupils during the period of three years. Hence rules were revised directing the revision of grants annually.

INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Sanction was accorded to the deputation of graduate lady teachers to the Lady Irwin College, Delhi, for training in Domestic Science. After their training, permission was accorded to introduce Domestic Science in the following girls' high schools at a cost of Rs. 10,206 per annum recurring and Rs. 14,000 non-recurring :—

- (1) Girls' High School, Malleswaram, Bangalore.
- (2) Girls' High School, Davangere.
- (3) Girls' High School, Chitaldrug.
- (4) Girls' High School, Hassan.
- (5) Empress Girls' High School, Tumkur.
- (6) Sri Girijamma Mukunda Das Girls' High School,
Basavangudi, Bangalore.
- (7) Maharani's High School, Mysore.

INTRODUCTION OF HINDI IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Orders were issued directing the introduction of Hindi in all high schools as a compulsory subject at a cost of Rs. 50,000 recurring.

REVISION OF THE SCALES OF PAY

The scales of pay of the staff of municipal high schools were revised at an extra recurring cost of Rs. 4,17,355 per annum, the average extra cost to Government on account of payments of grants being Rs. 3,13,016 per annum. The scales of pay sanctioned to Government high, middle and primary schools were made applicable to the aided high, middle and primary schools for the purpose of calculation of grants admissible to those schools. Proposals for allocation in the revised scales of pay were sanctioned in respect of all employees of the Department.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

With a view to meeting the large demand for middle schools, not only pucca middle schools were opened but also primary schools were converted at the rate of 50 schools every year, costing Rs. 50,000 per annum, into new type middle schools which are to be ultimately made pucca middle schools.

INTRODUCTION OF PRACTICAL SUBJECTS

Tailoring, Lacquer-work, Agriculture and Weaving were introduced afresh in some of the middle schools.

SCHOLARSHIPS

An additional grant of Rs. 97,000 was sanctioned for awarding scholarships to pupils of high, middle and primary schools, thus bringing the total amount granted under scholarships to Rs. 10,36,170 during 1948-49 and Rs. 8,57,024 during 1949-50.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

The scheme of opening of four hundred primary schools every year at a cost of Rs. 2,80,000 was continued during the period and altogether 800 primary schools were opened. The scheme of compulsory attendance in primary schools which was introduced in 1944-45 was continued in the fourth set of

nine taluks during the year 1948-49 at an extra cost of Rs. 2,50,920 per annum recurring and Rs. 2,47,620 non-recurring.

Full compulsion was introduced in the nine district head-quarter taluks of the State at a cost of Rs. 5,65,256 per annum recurring and Rs. 15,52,280 non-recurring.

REORGANISATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL RANGES

All the educational ranges in the four sets of nine taluks where compulsory attendance scheme was introduced were reorganised with a view to making the ranges bigger and creating other facilities for satisfactory working of the schemes.

GRANT FOR MIDDAY MEALS

The grant for midday meals was enhanced from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 75,000 during the period.

ENHANCEMENT OF GRANT TO AIDED SCHOOLS

Grant to aided schools was enhanced at a uniform rate of Rs. 15 per mensem involving an extra cost of Rs. 1,13,304 per annum.

ADULT EDUCATION

The Government grant of Rs. 5 lakhs was continued to the Mysore State Adult Education Council. All adult night schools were transferred to the control of the Council. A departmental officer of the status of a gazetted officer was appointed as Chief Executive Officer of the Council.

The Sixth UNESCO Seminar on Rural Adult Education for community action was held at Mysore from November 2 to December 4, 1949.

BASIC EDUCATION

A centre was opened at Vidyanagar (Huttanahalli) for training teachers in the Wardha Scheme of Basic Education

at a cost of Rs. one lakh during 1948-49 and Rs. 1,75,000 during 1949-50. Classes are conducted and training imparted to the teachers on the lines adopted at Sevagram. Departmental teachers who have undergone a regular course of advanced training in Basic Education are engaged in conducting the classes in the Basic Training Centre.

Twelve primary schools were converted into the basic type in a compact area round about the Training Centre and the first batch of 30 trained teachers are employed in those schools. The second batch of 80 teachers who were trained during 1948-49 are engaged in remodelling 60 primary schools into the basic type in the several localities of each district during the year 1949-50.

SPECIAL TEACHERS' TRAINING CENTRE

With a view to meeting the urgent demand for trained primary school teachers, a Special Teachers' Training Centre for training 300 primary school teachers every year was started in Vidyanagar, (*i.e.*, Huttanahalli Camp area). The course is of one year's duration and provides for teaching and training of teachers on the V.T.C. lines in a shorter period. The cost on account of the scheme is Rs. 1,63,000 per annum recurring. Some of the special features of the scheme are :—

- (1) The institution is residential,
- (2) Tutorial system,
- (3) Part-time teaching in rural schools,
- (4) Training in crafts and gardening, and
- (5) Social service and labour corps.

The first batch of 260 teachers trained last year are now employed in the various primary schools.

A second batch of 270 teachers are now undergoing training in the Centre.

VISUAL EDUCATION

Government have sanctioned the introduction of the scheme of visual education, a new method of teaching pupils

by the use of films, at a total cost of Rs. 1,76,500 per annum on a ten-year plan basis. According to this, 18 visual education units are to be opened each year, each unit being required to accommodate about 3,000 pupils and a nominal fee of Rs. 1-8-0 and Re. 0-12-0 is to be levied from pupils of high and middle schools, respectively.

MILITARY TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Three Junior Division Units of the National Cadet Corps consisting of 270 cadets and 9 officers to be raised in high schools in the State have been sanctioned during the period under consideration at a cost of about Rs. 61,000 per annum.

RETROCESSION OF CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION TO MYSORE GOVERNMENT.

Consequent on the retrocession of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, all educational institutions (93 schools of all grades) except the colleges in Civil Area, have come under the jurisdiction of the Department with effect from July 1947 and the educational rules and concessions that are prevailing in the State are being applied to the Civil Station Area.

FACILITIES FOR REFUGEE STUDENTS

Government have been pleased to direct the Director of Public Instruction to make arrangements for admission of the refugee students of primary, middle and high school classes without the production of transfer and leaving certificates, but on the fitness certificate made by the school authorities. They are also exempted from taking the second language papers at the S.S.L.C. Examination as they did not know these languages. They are also granted free-studentships and other facilities on the same basis as for the local students.

GENERAL

1. Sanction of Rs. 14,000 for getting 2,000 copies of portraits of Mahatma Gandhi printed and framed for use in

important primary, middle and high schools has been accorded.

2. The deputation of two lady candidates for training in music and dancing and three other teachers for basic education to Shantiniketan was also approved.

3. Two departmental candidates are deputed to undergo training in Diploma Course in Physical Education for a period of ten months at Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education at Madras.

4. With a view to improving efficiency and securing independence of audit, constitution of a separate Education Audit Office (on the analogy of the Electrical Department) under the control of the Comptroller was also sanctioned, the Director being allowed an Accounts Assistant to assist him in financial matters.

5. Sanction was accorded for the publication of an Educational Bulletin by the Department to be called "The Mysore Educational Bulletin" and "Mysore Vidyabhyasa Patrika" in Kannada at a cost of Rs. 14,000 per annum recurring and Rs. 1,000 non-recurring.

6. Sanction was accorded to the opening of a Central Workshop with a view to ensure proper and timely supply of furniture to schools at a cost of Rs. 54,140 per annum recurring and Rs. 2,83,000 non-recurring.

7. With a view to expedite the construction of school buildings, the work connected therewith was entrusted to village panchayets. During the year 1948-49, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs and during 1949-50 a sum of Rs. 7,22,000 was provided for the construction of primary school buildings.

8. In order to provide the municipal high schools with an adequate number of trained teachers, the deputation of 30 teachers per year for training at the Teachers' College, Mysore, was sanctioned with effect from the year 1948-49.

9. Additional staff and equipment required for all grades of schools were sanctioned.

10. With a view to broaden the outlook of our pupils and enrich and enlarge their experience, a movement called "Social Service Camp" was organised during the summer vacation and there was great eagerness and enthusiasm among villagers and good response from pupils and teachers.

UNIVERSITY.

No. of Colleges under the control of the University—

	1937-38	1946-47	1949-50
First Grade Colleges ..	5	6	10
Inter Colleges ..	3	7	8
Medical School ..	1	1	1
Government Law College ..	..	..	1
Total ..	9	14	20

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Grant to the University.	10.70 lakhs	17.00 lakhs	46.91 lakhs
Amount spent on scholarships of all kinds.	..	64,933	89,010
Grants to affiliated colleges and private institutions.	..	1.24 lakhs	5 lakhs
Grants to hostels for D.C. Students	..	5,813	10,000
Military training	20,724	1 lakh

Orders were passed on the following important matters during the period between 24th October 1947 to 26th January 1950 :—

- (1) Revision of the scales of pay of the Physical Culture staff of the University.
- (2) Revision of the scales of pay of the Technical staff of the University.
- (3) Revision of the scales of pay of the staff of the Oriental Research Institute.

Dr. C. R. Reddy, the then Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, was appointed to examine the present system of education and make a report to Government. His report has been published and is under the consideration of the Government.

TECHINICAL EDUCATION.

The starting of the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute at Bangalore was sanctioned during 1942 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs towards capital expenditure and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 75,000 per annum.

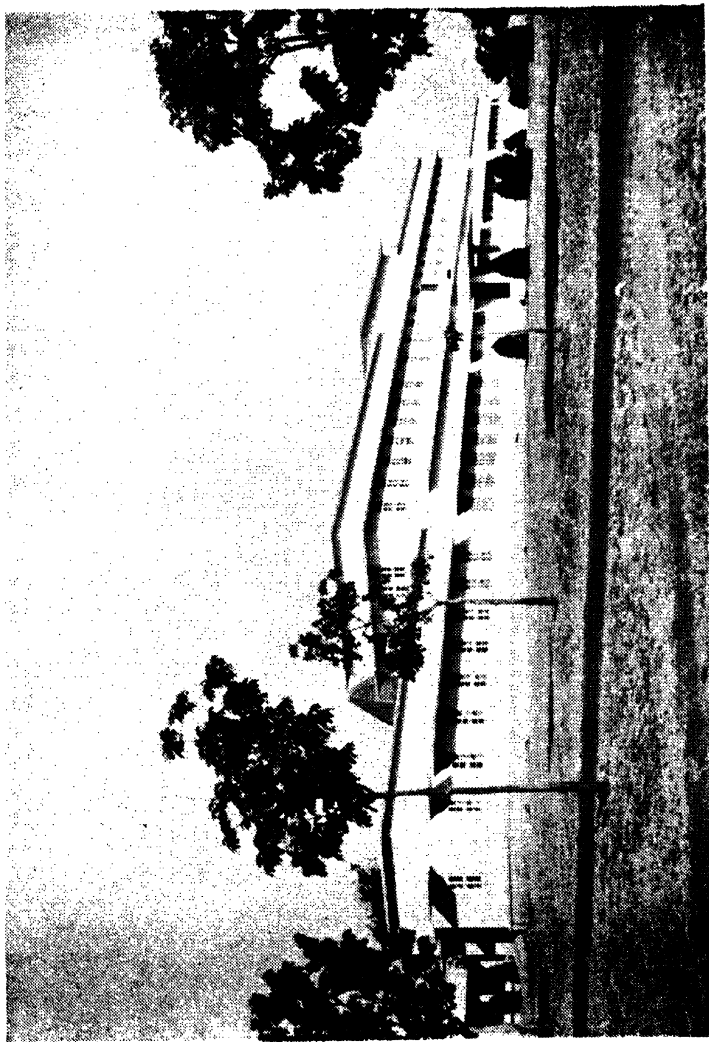
The expenditure on account of Technical Education during the years 1946-47, 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50 is noted hereunder.

	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute	6,06,500	7,47,600	7,46,300	10,32,600
Occupational Institute at Mysore	1,50,000	1,50,000
Occupational Institute at Davangere	2,50,000	1,50,000
Occupational Institute at Hassan	20,000
Occupational Institute at Chintamani	20,000

The construction of buildings for the Occupational Institute at Mysore at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 2,82,500 was sanctioned in 1948 and the construction work is in progress.

The starting of the Silver Jubilee Technical School at Bhadravathi at an estimated capital expenditure of Rs. 2.70 lakhs has been sanctioned.

Sanction has also been accorded to the purchase of spinning and other kinds of machinery received for the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore, at an estimated expenditure of more than Rs. 1.5 lakhs.



THE EXTENSION ADDITION TO THE P.K. SANATORIUM IN MYSORE CITY NOT
COMPLETED.

MEDICAL RELIEF

The general policy relating to the expansion of medical relief specially in rural areas was pushed through with a view to carry medical relief to the doors of the people. Attention was pivoted on the following lines of action :—

1. Establishment of new dispensaries where necessity was felt ;

2. Construction and opening of new women's dispensaries or combined hospitals ;

3. Improvement and expansion of the scope of work in the existing institutions ;

4. Providing new and up-to-date buildings for hospitals in important District Headquarter and Taluk places ;

5. Undertaking anti-tuberculosis and anti-leprosy measures ;

6. Campaign against malaria by adopting preventive and curative measures ;

7. Giving effect to the several schemes sanctioned under post-war development ;

8. Providing adequate funds for starting new hospitals and equipments to the existing institutions ;

9. Effecting improvements in the status and emoluments of the medical, nursing and other staff of the Department.

Administrative sanction was accorded to the following proposals :—

1. Additional staff for the Crawford Hospital, Saklespur, at a recurring cost of Rs. 19,650 per annum.

2. Initial equipment and staff required for the Mobile Dispensaries to be started in Hassan, Chikmagalur and Shimoga Districts.

3. Construction of a new building for the General Hospital at Davangere at a cost of Rs. 3,00,000.

4. Opening of dispensaries in 17 rural places under the post-war scheme, the entire cost being met by Government. This was a new scheme introduced with a view to give relief to the local bodies who were unable to meet their share of expenditure towards medical relief, although under standing orders a portion of this expenditure has to be legitimately borne by them.

During this period, 34 new institutions were opened bringing the total to 467. This gives on the average one medical institution for every 62.7 sq. miles and one institution for every 15,594 of population.

5. Taking over the management of the three hospitals at Davangere by Government and recovering only a fixed contribution of Rs. 10,000 per annum from the local bodies. This again is a measure calculated at giving relief to the local bodies.

6. As a result of the retrocession of the Civil Station, Bangalore, the nine hospitals and dispensaries inclusive of the Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals, the Tuberculosis Sanatorium and the H. S. I. S. Gosha Hospital were brought under the administrative control of the Medical Department.

7. The following new institutions were graciously opened by His Highness the Maharaja :—

- (a) The Shanthabai Devarao Shivaram Sanatorium.
- (b) The General Hospital, Tumkur.
- (c) The Crawford Hospital, Saklespur.

8. Resettlement of all the war-retained medical officers.

9. Deputing 20 medical officers for studies in foreign countries.

10. Purchase of hospital equipment at a cost of Rs. 6,00,000 from Jalahalli.

11. Giving effect to the revised scales of pay to the gazetted and non-gazetted staff with retrospective effect.



The Mass Radiology Section of the Victoria Hospital.



Batch of Employees of the Aircraft Factory queuing up for being radiographed under the Mass Radiography scheme.

12. The pay of the nursing services was reorganised in December 1947 under the post-war scheme.

13. Purchase of several articles of hospital requisites inclusive of a 500 M.A. X-Ray diagnostic equipment. The cost of the X-Ray equipment was Rs. 68,000.

14. Appointment of 27 medical probationers.

15. Scheme of establishing a Leprosy Colony at T.-Narsipur at a cost of Rs. 70,000.

The construction of the following buildings was completed :—

(b) A new operation theatre in the Vani Vilas Hospital :

(b) A new operation theatre in the Vani Vilas Hospital ;

(c) Two children's wards in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore ;

(d) The administrative block, new surgical wards, two general wards and two wards for advanced cases in the Princess Krishnammanni Sanatorium, Mysore.

The tuberculosis survey work in Mysore was completed and the question of undertaking similar survey work in Bangalore and other districts was under consideration.

Proposals for providing tuberculosis wards as annexe to all the district hospitals were submitted to Government and a tuberculosis ward at Tumkur was opened.

The question of establishing tuberculosis after-care colonies and effecting improvements to the Princess Krishnammanni Sanatorium, Mysore, and to provide greater amenities to the discharged patients of the Sanatorium was under active consideration.

A post-graduate course was held at Mysore under the auspices of the All-India Tuberculosis Association.

The post of the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Hospitals in Mysore, was abolished in October 1948 and the charge of

all women's hospitals in the State was entrusted to the Senior Surgeon. The charge of a few major hospitals in Bangalore was placed under the supervision and administrative control of the Honorary Surgeon and Director of Hospitals in Bangalore.

Sanction was accorded for the purchase of a Mass Radiography apparatus at a cost of Rs. 60,000 and this apparatus was installed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore. This is the latest development in the radiological field of work and is mainly used for chest radiography.

The conversion of the District Hospital at Shimoga into a General Hospital was sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 was granted for the purchase of the required equipment.

Three mobile vans were purchased at a cost of Rs. 40,000 and were distributed to the Hassan, Chikmagalur and Shimoga Districts to serve as mobile dispensaries. These dispensaries commenced work in 1949 and are visiting the unhealthy and remote places in the rural areas of these districts according to a scheduled programme. These mobile dispensaries have been of considerable service to the suffering public and their usefulness has been greatly appreciated by the rural population.

Construction of quarters for the medical staff (sub-assistant surgeon, midwife and compounder) in 19 places in rural parts was also sanctioned. A programme of work to be undertaken in the order or urgency was drawn up in consultation with the Chief Engineer and necessary provision was made in the budget for this purpose. A sum of Rs. 2,50,000 was earmarked and sanctioned for this purpose in the budget for the year 1949-50.

Liberal grants were sanctioned for the construction of medical buildings as detailed below :—

			Rs.
1947-48	..	..	13,43,500
1948-49	..	..	8,05,400
1949-50	..	..	22,50,000



Anti-tuberculosis work is in full swing in the State. A patient, at the Shantabai Devaram T.B. Sanatorium, receiving routine treatment.

In connection with the proposals for the recognition of the Mysore M.B.B.S. degree, purchase of equipment costing Rs. 4,00,000 was sanctioned for the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, with a view to enlarge the scope of work and to provide additional wards.

Sanction was accorded for the purchase of surgical instruments, appliances, microscopes, operation tables and medicines to the extent of Rs. 8,00,000 and orders were placed with the leading firms and the supply is expected shortly. This was a long felt want as several medical institutions were denied the proper equipment and supply of medicines for a number of years.

The designation of Sub-Assistant Surgeons was charged to Assistant Surgeons Class II.

The post of the Director of Tuberculosis was abolished in March 1949 and the charge of the tuberculosis institutions was entrusted to the Senior Surgeon.

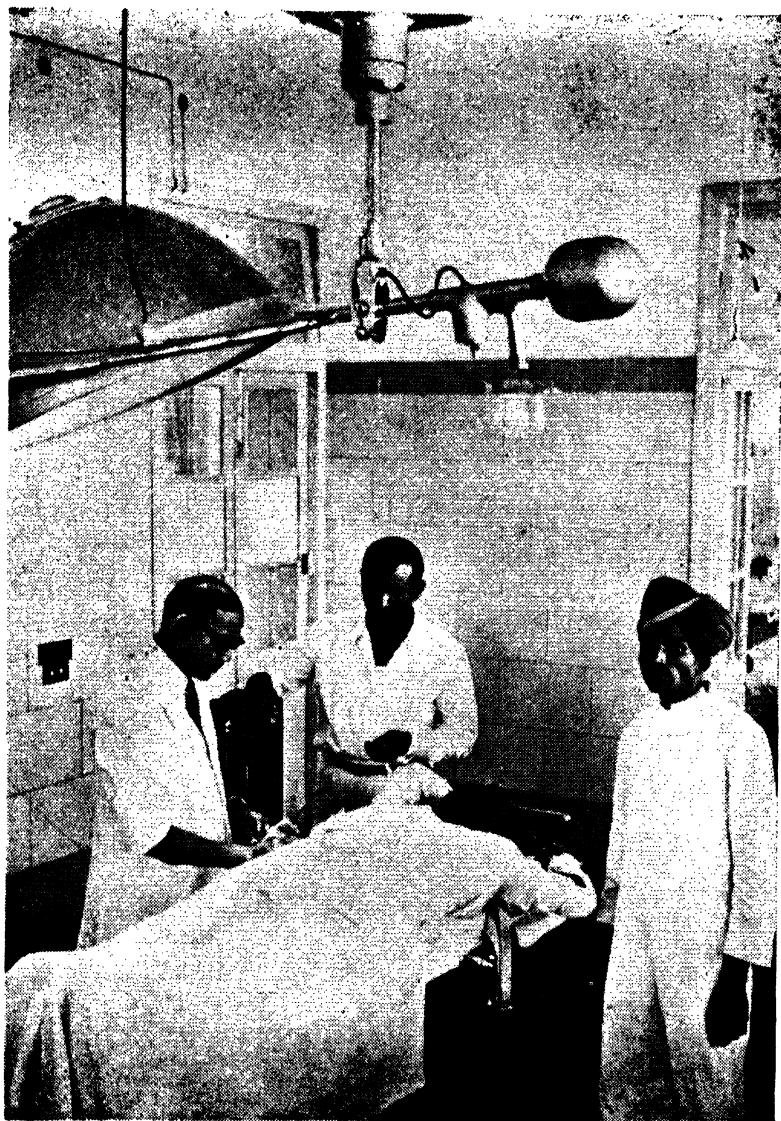
The following schemes are under consideration of Government. A committee has been appointed to examine the proposals :—

1. Appointment of Honorary Surgeons and Honorary Physicians ;
2. Appointment of Laboratory and X-Ray Technicians ;
3. Provision of additional accommodation in the Shantabai Devarao Shivaram Sanatorium, Bangalore and the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore ;
4. Starting of the B.C.G. vaccination scheme in the Mysore State (this has since been inaugurated) ;
5. Establishment of a Chest Unit in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore ;
6. Purchase of X-Ray equipment at a cost of Rs. 6,00,000 ;
7. Finalising the proposals for the construction of new hospital buildings at Davangere, Chitaldrug, Thirthahalli and Sagar, and the construction of a new block of buildings for

the surgical and medical wards, operation theatre, etc., in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

A statement furnishing information regarding the growth of medical institutions, the number of in- and out-patients treated, the expenditure involved on medical relief, etc., since the year 1937 to end of September 1949 is given below :—

Year	Number of medical institutions working	Number of new institutions opened during the year	Number of Maternity Hospitals and Women's Dispensaries	Number of beds	Expenditure on medical relief	Number of out-patients treated	Number of in-patients treated
					Rs.		
1937	291	8	32	2,864	18,47,905	52,71,437	53,254
1938	311	20	32	3,056	19,53,674	54,12,993	61,537
1939	330	19	32	3,172	19,82,217	61,40,706	65,285
1940	349	19	37	3,388	22,85,546	63,66,736	70,955
1941	363	14	37	3,620	23,26,445	69,34,001	77,445
1942	382	19	39	3,755	28,09,637	67,39,383	80,777
1943	395	13	43	4,058	27,40,592	69,14,254	89,765
1944	404	9	45	4,066	32,99,381	76,24,556	96,320
1945	409	5	49	4,144	29,36,484	69,86,763	97,040
1946	419	10	50	4,326	36,51,984	68,43,637	103,763
1947	433	14	55	5,046	37,06,746	74,88,942	122,513
1948	451	18	56	5,374	56,08,371	76,33,634	128,750
1949	470	19	59	..	45,61,300	..	..
					(for 9 months only)		



IN THE SANATORIUM OPERATION THEATRE

PROGRESS IN MEDICAL AID

Year	End of December 1936	End of December 1948	End of December 1949
Number of Medical Institutions	283 000000000	451 000000 00000000	470 0000000 000000000
Area Served by One Institution		65.3 Sq. Miles	62.7 Sq. Miles
Population Served by One Institution		16,250	15,594

The office of the Honorary Surgeon and Director of Hospitals was sanctioned in June 1948 with *Sastravaidya*-*pravina* Sri T. Seshachalam, L.M.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., as the Honorary Surgeon and Director. The following institutions were placed under the administrative control of the Director of Hospitals :—

1. Victoria Hospital.
2. Vani Vilas Hospital.
3. Minto Ophthalmic Hospital.
4. Mental Hospital.
5. Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals.
6. Maternity Hospital, Malleswaram.
7. Haji Sir Ismail Sait Gosha Hospital.
8. Isolation Hospital, Civil Station.
9. Velu Mudaliar Dispensary.
10. Saadut Dispensary.
11. Fraser Town Dispensary.
12. Ulsoor Dispensary.

There has been a general expansion of the Department to provide better facilities for patients treated in the hospitals by way of additional buildings, equipment and extra staff.

A. BUILDINGS

1. *Victoria Hospital* :—The construction of a new ward (Nissen hut) was completed and opened during 1948-49.

The construction of the new Pathological building which was started just after the war is nearing completion. Sanction has also been accorded for the equipment of the laboratory with necessary staff.

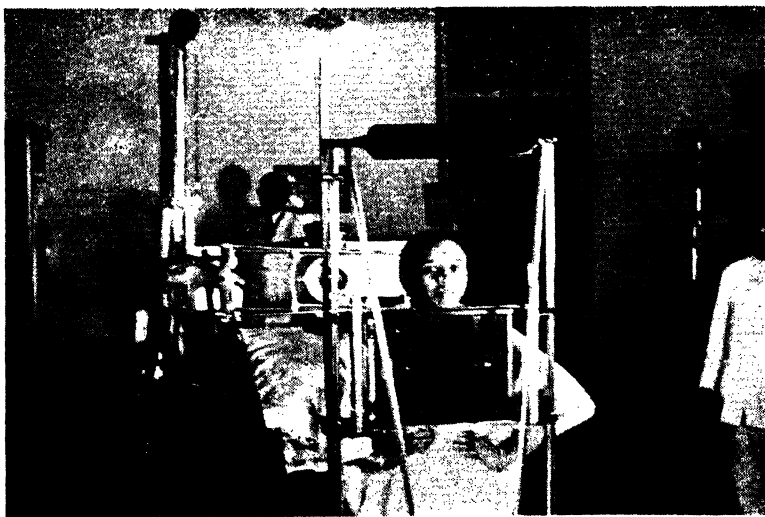
The construction of the new Nurses' quarters is nearing completion.

Vani Vilas Hospital :—The Combined Hospitals' Canteen building is under construction and nearing completion.

The construction of a special ward (Dr. Albuquerque's ward) is in progress.



INTERIOR OF THE WARD IN THE BANGALORE T. B. SANATORIUM.



A PATIENT RECEIVING ATTENTION IN THE X-RAY SECTION
OF A GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.

Minto Ophthalmic Hospital :—The new special ward has been completed and taken charge of.

Sanction has been accorded for the installation of an electrical lift.

Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals :—The construction of a building for the out-patient department was in progress and that of the septic theatre has been completed. A separate block for the new X-Ray apparatus was constructed and the plant was put into use there.

A separate institution for the treatment of cardiac diseases was opened during the year 1947-48 as an additional unit in the Victoria Hospital as a part of the post-war scheme.

The Mass Radiography section was inaugurated during the year 1948-49.

B. EQUIPMENT

1. Provision was made for the purchase of the following equipment under the post-war scheme.—

1947-48.

(i) Starting of a separate institution for Cardiac Diseases Rs. 1,00,000.

(ii) Victoria Hospital :—

(a) X-Ray diagnostic equipment Rs. 1,50,000.

(b) Radium Rs. 75,000.

(c) Equipment and appliances for the operation-theatre Rs. 1,00,000.

1948-49.

Victoria Hospital :—

(i) Purchase of a 400 K. V. Therapy Apparatus Rs. 1,20,000.

(i) Victoria Hospital :—

(a) Staff and equipment for the new ward Rs. 10,000 (already opened).

1949-50.

- (b) Staff and equipment for New Pathology Laboratory Rs. 1,00,000.
 - (c) Staff for Mass Radiography Section Rs. 8,500.
 - (d) Purchase of radium Rs. 30,000.
 - (e) 400 K. V. Therapy Apparatus (likely to be purchased next year) Rs. 68,000.
- (ii) Minto Ophthalmic Hospital :—
Additional staff and equipment for New Children's ward Rs. 27,000.
- (iii) Mental Hospital :—
Additional staff and equipment for New Children's the upgrading of Mental Hospital Rs. 1,02,000.
(The purchase of operation theatre equipment has been sanctioned.)
- (iv) Bowring Civil Hospital :—
(a) Equipment to Gynaecological section Rs. 20,000.
(b) Equipment to new operation theatre Rs. 15,000.
- (v) Isolation Hospital, Civil Station, Rs. 12,000.

Sanction was accorded for the purchase of surgical instruments to the extent of Rs. 10,000 to the Victoria Hospital and a portion of the stock has been purchased. Sanction has been accorded for the purchase of certain articles and appliances required for the new ward (Rs. 3,000) and orders have been placed for their supply. Electrical heating circuits have been installed in the Combined Hospitals' Kitchen and put into use. A 500 M. A. Diagnostic X-Ray unit was installed in the Victoria Hospital during 1948-49.

A Deep Therapy apparatus has been installed in the Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals.

The purchase of four ambulance vans for the Victoria, Vani Vilas, Bowring and Lady Curzon and Isolation Hospitals at an aggregate cost of Rs. 62,000 has been sanctioned. X-Ray Equipment to the extent of Rs. 69,870-15-0 required for the Cardiac Block was sanctioned and purchased. The purchase of a further set of equipment at a cost of about Rs. 32,000 has been sanctioned and orders have to be placed. In addition to the above, other equipments have been purchased.

C. ADDITIONAL STAFF

In order to cope with the increased work due to expansion of medical relief, additional staff has been sanctioned to the following institutions :—

- (1) Victoria Hospital—X-Ray Department and New Ward.
- (2) Bowring Civil Hospital—X-Ray Department.
- (3) Maternity Hospital, Malleswaram.
- (4) Minto Ophthalmic Hospital.

The question of increasing the staff in the other hospitals is under consideration.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The scheme for the extension of relief measures against malaria was introduced in Krishnarajanagar Taluk in July 1948. One Secondary Centre and seven Primary Centres were started to cover the whole of the Krishnarajanagar Taluk in October 1948. DDT spraying was actually started on 15th October 1948. Spraying has been continued throughout 1949 up-to-date. The net extra cost involved on the proposal for the establishment of health units in Krishnarajanagar Taluk was Rs. 1,01,042.

Control of malaria by DDT spraying has produced very satisfactory results in Krishnarajanagar Taluk. Morbidity due to malaria has been reported to have come down by more than 50 per cent and the spleen rates are showing an appreciable reduction in all the villages. The most significant factor in this is that the number of births which were constantly less than the number of deaths has shown a change and there is evidence that the number of births are definitely on the increase.

MALNAD HEALTH UNIT SCHEME

Control of malaria by naturalistic methods not having yielded the desired results and with the successful trials with DDT in the Pilot Scheme, DDT spraying was started in all the 27 sanctioned health units in the three malnad districts in December 1948.

The scheme for the establishment of 135 health units to cover the entire malnad portion of the three districts of Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Hassan was submitted to Government, but in the first instance the establishment of 81 health

units around the existing dispensaries was sanctioned by Government in February 1949 involving a net extra cost of Rs. 13,74,687. Spraying work in these units was organized in July 1949.

In health units where DDT spraying has been in operation practically from 1946 since the commencement of the Pilot Scheme, the effects found were remarkable and the spleen rates in the villages of the health units have dropped down from about 80 to 90 per cent to practically zero. In most of the other units, depending upon the number of rounds DDT has been sprayed, there is evidence to show that morbidity due to malaria is definitely on the decline.

Along with the sanction of the 81 health units, Government also sanctioned the establishment of a Malaria Research Centre at Saklespur.

At the time arrangements were being made for starting this Research Centre, a scheme for malaria control demonstration in collaboration with this Government was suggested by the World Health Organization and this was started at Sagar. The Malariologist and the Entomologist along with some of the subordinate staff sanctioned for the Saklespur Research Centre had to be diverted to collaborate with the World Health Organization team at Sagar. Malaria control demonstration programme was started in July 1949 and the work is in progress.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA

On an average, 85 cinema shows were given and an approximate audience of 66,000 attended them. The propaganda van travelled on an average a distance of 3,224 miles per year.

Poster exhibitions were held by the propaganda unit in each place of visit.

In addition to the usual exhibitions held during the Dasara festivities, exhibitions on a large scale were held in the following places :—

1. Shimoga.
2. Ramanagaram.
3. Mysore City (twice).

HEALTH INSPECTORS' TRAINING CLASS

More than 200 candidates were trained since 1947 and of these 156 were declared successful.

Government have sanctioned the revision of scales of pay of the vaccinators of the Public Health Department with effect from 1st January 1947.

Outside the departmental activities, Government took keen interest in celebrating the ' Flower Day ' on 6th December 1948 and the " Children's Day " on 30th July 1949 on an appeal from United Nations' Appeal for Children, Indian National Committee, with the idea of rousing the interest of the people to children's needs and ensuring larger collections from the public.

The following statement shows the number of Health Units in the State at the end of December 1949, as compared to those that were in existence in 1937 :—

	1937	1949
Malaria Research Stations	.. 3	..
Rural Health Units	.. 2	119*

*Both for research on malaria and for general health activities.



SHEEP BREEDING AND THE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY PROVIDE A LIVELIHOOD FOR THOUSANDS OF VILLAGE FAMILIES IN THE STATE.



FOREST EMPLOYEES PREPARING FOR REAFFORESTATION WORK.

INDUSTRIES

Action has been taken to step up industrial production in the State in accordance with the resolutions passed at the Industrial Conference held at New Delhi in December 1947. Thirteen large-scale industries were started during the period with Government assistance wherever necessary.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Takkavi and hire purchase loans and special loans for the development of rural and cottage industries amounted to Rs. 16,000 and Rs. 31,75,000 respectively, totalling to Rs. 31,91,990 as against Rs. 19,250 sanctioned in 1946-47.

With a view to settle down the educated unemployed people in industrial activities, Government have sanctioned a scheme for the grant of loans for the purpose and a sum of Rs. 56,250 was sanctioned during the year 1948-49.

The Department has evinced greater interest in the matter of distribution of duty-free alcohol, coal and coke, and iron and steel.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The number of spindles and powerlooms functioning in the textile mills before October 1947 were 1,65,000 and 2,874 respectively. The deficit in cloth and yarn production compared with the requirements of the population of the State had to be filled up as rapidly as possible, in line with the general policy of the Government of India. By extending support, advice and financial help to private enterprise, it has been made possible to establish the three Textile Mills, viz., Sree Ganeshar Textiles, Sree Shankara Textiles and the

Kapila Textiles with a capacity of about 60,000 spindles, of which nearly 20,000 spindles have actually started production during the period under report. The remaining are expected to go into production in the immediate future thus completing very nearly the target fixed under the general economic development plans of the State. Action is being taken to tighten up control over the working of these mills in order to see that they give the maximum of production and Government are also enabled to cover amounts advanced for the working of these mills. Similarly 300 more powerlooms have been imported by the Kapila Textiles and the number of cottage powerlooms has also steadily mounted up to nearly 1,500 as against about 900 before October 1947.

On the whole, the yarn and cloth position in the State has substantially moved forward to the stage of self-sufficiency as a result of the above measures taken during the period. The production of textile piece-goods during the year stood at 53,597,170 yards as against 53,232,769 yards in 1946-47.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

There were about 35,000 active handlooms working in Mysore State before October 1947. With the gradual disappearance of war and post-war boom conditions, this industry found increasing difficulty in the sale of its products and the situation began deteriorating rapidly after November 1948 when the Textile control was re-imposed by the Government of India. The main handicap in the way of marketing the handloom products is the inherent inefficiency of handlooms compared with the mills. Since, however, the handloom industry is the most successfully established and best dispersed cottage industry in India providing means of living to 25 lakhs of families as against 7 lakhs of families given employment by the mills, vigorous steps were taken to press upon the Government of India the need to recognise the rightful place due to this industry in the economy of the country and for the first time in the history of India, a big



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who opened the Mysore Government Flying Training School at Bangalore, is seen looking at a aeronca trainer craft.

step forward has been taken in recognising the importance of this industry. Certain specified fields of production, such as sarees and dhoties with wide borders, bed sheets, honey comb towels, furnishing fabrics, etc., have now been reserved completely for handlooms which can now carry on production undeterred by recurring threats of extinction caused by mill competition. The credit for this change in policy on the part of the Government of India goes mainly to the Governments of Madras and Mysore, the President of the All-India Handloom Committee and the sympathetic attitude taken up by the Government of India.

The Government have also established in 1949 a Standing Handloom Committee with official and non-official representatives for Mysore State in August 1949 on the model of the All-India Handloom Committee for advising Government in regard to the development of this industry.

KHADI DEVELOPMENT

The Badanval Spinning Circle has been working on a Departmental basis ever since 1927. It was felt that a new policy should be tried in the spreading of khadi by encouraging local initiative and non-official agencies. In pursuance of this new policy decided upon in 1948, the Government Khadi Centres in Chitaldrug District were all handed over to the District Board, Chitaldrug, with necessary financial assistance. A Committee was also appointed in April 1949 to report upon the further measures necessary to spread the industry in as many places as possible and the lines of future development.

KHADI VIDYALAYA AND WORKSHOP SCHEMES

Pending receipt of recommendations from the Khadi Development Enquiry Committee, Government have already passed orders in the matter of establishment of Khadi Vidyalaya and workshop under the control of the State Charka Sangha. *The Khadi Vidyalaya* is meant for giving

training to workers in all stages of manufacture of khadi from cotton to fabric and also to inculcate in the trainees a proper appreciation of the khadi way of life. *The Khadi workshop* is meant for the manufacture of spinning wheels and other appliances necessary for spreading khadi industry rapidly in the country. Government have already paid Rs. 10,000 to the State Charka Prachar Sangha to meet the cost of the above schemes and have promised to pay the balance amount of Rs. 10,000 later on, after the buildings are completed.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE WOOLLEN WEAVING INDUSTRY IN RURAL AREAS

Government have sanctioned in 1949 a scheme for the establishment of nine Wool Weaving Centres, one in each district in the State for the benefit of the weavers in the rural areas at a cost of Rs. 24,300. Improved methods of carding, spinning, weaving and finishing would be adopted and taught to the weavers in the said Centres. Work has already started in Nagamangala in Mandya District.

SILK INDUSTRY

The Government of India passed orders in about April 1949 granting protection to the Sericulture industry in the form of protective duty of nearly 150 per cent on imported raw silk. Imports of silk were also stopped about the same time and this has hit hard the silk weaving industry. The local filature and charka silk rates have shot up to such artificial levels that the cloth produced from the costly raw silk is not marketable. The Government made vigorous representations to the Government of India in regard to this crisis caused by the above measures and they have passed orders in December 1949 reducing the rate of protective duty on raw silk. They have also decided to issue import licenses for import of raw silk in short supply in the country.

DRUGGET INDUSTRY

This industry was in a flourishing condition during the war and pre-war period. But largely on account of unhealthy and suicidal competition amongst the producers, cheap and dirty druggets were dumped in America with the result that the market has been lost. The drugget production is confined mainly to Mysore and Madras, because of the availability of cheap tannery wool and nearly about 4 to 5 lakhs yards used to be exported every year in the past, half of the production being from Bangalore and the other half from Madras.

On the initiative of the Government of Mysore, the Central Government agreed to the formation of a Joint Drugget Industry Advisory Board for Madras and Mysore which started work in 1949. The Board is responsible for the reorganisation of the drugget industry in Mysore and Madras on rational lines, its functions including procurement of raw materials at reasonable prices, adoption of better methods of production, improvement of the marketing organisation and maintenance of foreign markets. The Government of India has taken action in December 1949 to prohibit export of non-standard druggets. There has been a noticeable revival in the American demand for druggets : nearly, one lakh of yards has already been exported in 1949 season as against about 20,000 to 30,000 yards in the previous year. It is expected that when the scheme gets into full swing from July 1950, it will be possible to step up exports to nearly 4 to 5 lakhs yards in the coming years. This will mean securing nearly 1 to 1½ million hard currency foreign exchange to India. Both in the formation of the Madras-Mysore Inter-State Board and in enlisting the support of the Government of India in securing a revival of this valuable dollar earner industry, the initiative and drive has entirely been of the Mysore Government.

THREE-YEAR PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Prior to October 1947, several cottage industries centres were functioning in different parts of the State. With a view to place the working of these centres on a rational basis and in order to train an adequate number of workers regularly, a three-year plan at a cost of Rs. 26 lakhs was sanctioned.

The main features of this scheme are the increase in the number and type of Rural Industries Centres suiting local conditions and availability of raw materials. Necessary technical, engineering and administrative staff was sanctioned for implementation of the scheme.

After sanction, a vigorous drive was launched in regard to the implementation of the scheme by establishing as many centres as possible in various parts of the country. There are at present 68 centres functioning under the scheme affording facilities for training to local candidates in Pottery, Smithy, Mat-weaving, Lacquerware, Tanning, Leather-stitching, Coir work and various other activities suiting production on a cottage basis. Functional experts in Mat-weaving, Pottery, Smithy, Coir, Lacquerware, Leather-stitching, Glass bangle-making and Tile-making have been appointed and they are all going round the State investigating local conditions and advising the general public in regard to the establishment of all possible cottage industries. The Government of Mysore have repeatedly announced their faith in the role of small scale cottage industries in solving the problem of poverty in the country and have appointed a Cottage Industries Board to advise them from time to time on the question.

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED LOANS SCHEME FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Prior to October 1947, the loans given for the purpose amounted to Rs. 25,000 per year. After October 1947, the

amount has been raised to Rs. 1,00,000 per year and the scheme has proved of inestimable value in helping the unemployed people in establishing themselves successfully in cottage industries. Several young men and women have utilised the opportunity. More and more persons are coming forward with cottage industries schemes and are requesting for help under the scheme.

INTEGRATION OF SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES WITH LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES—PRODUCTION OF CROCKERY IN COTTAGES ON JAPANESE LINES

In pursuance of the general policy laid down in this connection by Government, a scheme for the spreading of Japanese methods of integrated production was got prepared by the Ceramic Expert and sanctioned on a trial basis in 1949. According to the said scheme, processed raw material and equipment are supplied from the Government Porcelain Factory to the cottages at their doors. The ladies produce crockery articles in the green condition during their spare hours after finishing their kitchen and other work and the goods are taken back by the factory at their very doors the next day. The green articles are fired in the factory and marketed in the usual course. The lady workers in cottages earn a handsome subsidiary income and are free from the worries of supply of raw material as well as marketing of goods produced by them. On the factory side, the management is able to cut costs of production appreciably, and is free from troubles of labour unrest and other associate problems. The trial has proved quite satisfactory so far and a Three-Year Plan providing for the opening of two production centres every year at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,12,000 is under examination now. This will mean production of crockery practically all over the State on a cottage basis.

SIR M. VISVESVARAYA'S SCHEME FOR THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF RURAL AREAS

A scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,23,322 for industrialization of rural areas as per suggestions of Sir M. Visvesvaraya has been sanctioned by Government. To begin with, the scheme has been sanctioned for one year and is to be implemented in two Districts, *viz.*, Bangalore and Kolar Districts. Necessary action to start work is being taken. The objectives of the scheme are to increase production and income in every unit area, spread discipline, habits of self-help and collective effort amongst the rural population and secure a rapid expansion in the production of wealth in the country side.

GRANT TO STREE SAMAJAS

Before October 1947, 25 Stree Samajas and other ladies' institutions were being given grants-in-aid for giving training in Weaving, Mat Weaving, Knitting, Embroidery, Tailoring, Cloth Printing and other activities. The number receiving grants now is 28. The grants sanctioned for the purpose have been raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 per year with effect from 1948-49. The grants-in-aid paid to these institutions range from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 per mensem.

TRAINING IN TAILORING : THREE-YEAR SCHEME—TRAINING IN RURAL PARTS

There was a scheme for training 13 lady candidates in Tailoring, on scholarships of Rs. 25 each, in force in the year 1946-47.

In September 1948, the number to be trained was raised to 15 lady candidates and orders were also passed sanctioning it as a regular Three-Year Scheme for training the candidates commencing from the year 1948-49. Action was further taken to supply sewing machines with equipment at half the cost in order to help these ladies to start their own tailoring

establishments. There is keen demand for increasing the number of trainees and this will have to be considered at the 1950 when the working of the Three-Year Plan will be reviewed.

In order to meet the demand from rural parts, one Tailoring Training Centre was established in the year 1949 at Sugganahalli Village, Ramanagaram Taluk.

PALM GUR PRODUCTION

A Palm Gur Organiser was appointed in 1949 for planning utilisation of date palm trees on the lines of the schemes in force in the prohibition areas of other parts of India and he has already chosen two sites for the experimental production of palm gur near Boranakanive in Tumkur District and Kodaganur in Chitaldrug District. Boiling pans, tapping tools and other equipments are ready and the work is likely to start in a few days.

The main object of the scheme is to utilise the abundant natural growth of date trees for production of jaggery, reduce areas under sugarcane correspondingly and actively help the **Grow More Food Campaign** instead of cutting down the trees and dislocating the rural economy dependent at present on these trees and leaves for meeting several requirements of raiyats in the area, as for example, mats, ropes, baskets and fodder on occasions of famine.

FRUIT PRESERVATION

Government passed orders in 1949 appointing a Fruit Preservation Expert for the State. The glut and wastage of fruits during harvest seasons is a well-known occurrence in the State requiring immediate attention. The fruit growers are subject to the vagaries of seasonal markets and have not always had a fair price for their produce. The requirements of a nutritious diet for the nation also demand urgent action in this connection. The Expert has already started production of certain preservatives on a trial basis in 1949 and

after the trials are completed it is proposed to establish a regular fruit preservation industry in the State.

GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY

There was great demand for the soap manufactured by the Factory. The sales had a new record. The question of expanding the Factory is under the active consideration of Government.

GOVERNMENT ELECTRIC FACTORY

A sum of Rs. 7 lakhs for the purchase of additional machinery for the transformer manufacturing section was sanctioned. A further sum of Rs. 3 lakhs for the increased production of electrical hardware was also sanctioned during the year. With a view to improve the concern, the Westinghouse Commission, New York, were requested to give their advice. The report since received, is under consideration.

GOVERNMENT PORCELAIN FACTORY

The production and sales of the Electro-Porcelain articles were kept up and action was also taken to increase the production. Steps were taken to instal a high tension equipment at a cost of Rs 1.5 lakhs sanctioned during the year 1946. A scheme for the manufacture of toys on an experimental basis at the Factory was also sanctioned and is worked under the supervision and guidance of the Ceramic Expert, whose services have been specially engaged to improve the crockery-ware. The construction of an additional clay washing tank for increasing the output of washed clay to facilitate enhanced production of the finished goods was also sanctioned. A scheme for the expansion of the factory is separately under consideration. In this connection, the Westinghouse Commission were requested to examine the requirements of the concern and give their report.

IMPLEMENTS FACTORY

There was a record production during the year 1948-49 valued at Rs. 5,16,968.

IRON WORKS

The production of the several products has been satisfactorily kept up in spite of the difficulties in getting essential raw materials and action was taken to stabilise the production in the several departments. The operation during the year 1948-49 has resulted in a net surplus of 13.10 lakhs after providing a sum of Rs. 15.31 lakhs for depreciation and 2 lakhs for the Amenities Fund.

The sales during the year 1948-49 amounted to 1.6 crores (the highest on record in the history of the Works).

A sum of about Rs. 19 lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction of cottages and staff quarters during the period. The employees were paid 2 month's pay as bonus for the year 1948-49. A Works Committee has also been appointed to go into the question of labour. The important schemes undertaken and proposed to be undertaken are the following :—

	Rs. in lakhs.
1. Installation of Electric Pig Iron furnaces including improvements to Mines and Tramways	129.00
2. Expansion of the Cement Plant	55.50
3. Acetic Acid Plant	13.60
4. Ferro-Silicon Plant	18.20
5. Bessemer Electric Duplex Plant	50.00
6. Billet and Light Structural Mill	85.00
7. Alloy and Tool Steel Plant	25.00
8. Carcim Canlide	2.50
8. Shop Foundry and yard	26.25

Orders were issued sanctioning a proposal to start a Silver Jubilee Technical School at Bhadravati.

SANDALWOOD OIL FACTORY

Action has been taken to increase the production of the oil. Arrangements have been made for the export of the oil

to foreign countries, particularly U.S.A., to earn as many dollars as possible.

INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION

With a view to study the condition regarding trade and cottage industries in particular in Japan, it is decided to send a deputation.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION

Government propose to constitute a committee to examine and formulate proposals for starting an Industrial Financial Corporation.

In regard to industrial development, Government are maintaining and will continue to maintain the progressive policy despite financial stringency, import difficulties, the devaluation of our currency and the numerous other hurdles in their way.

The scheme for establishing a Fertiliser Factory at Bhadravati is now well on the road to accomplishment. Expert advice has been obtained from the leading consultants in the field, Messrs. Chemical Construction Company of New York. The Director and Executive Engineer of the project, who had been deputed to the United Kingdom and United States of America to study the technical aspects of the scheme have submitted their reports, the Central Government has approved the scheme and granted import licenses for the purchase of equipment, orders for electrolytic cells at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs have been placed and, in view of the importance of this industry to the Food Production Drive, it has been decided that, it will be run as a joint-stock concern, Government taking up a minimum of 10 per cent of the capital. The project enjoys some exceptional advantages which in brief are the following :—

- (1) A very convenient site.
- (2) Electricity is available on the spot. It is cheap also.

(3) Railway siding already at the site.

(4) There is already a tramway from the lime stone mines at Bhadigund laid for the cement plant.

These not only lessen the capital outlay but also ensure economical production. It is hoped that even on a modest computation it will yield a return of 20 per cent per year.

The Government of India have established the Indian Telephone Industries near Bangalore and, consistent with the policy adopted in the case of the Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd., this Government have decided to participate in the new venture to the extent of about 20 per cent of the capital. Adequate representation on the Board of Management has been secured and steps taken to safeguard the interests of Mysore. An immediate payment of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for in the budget towards our share.

The work of manufacture of radio receivers has progressed satisfactorily and assembly of radios was commenced in November 1949. Up to now, 4,000 radio receivers have been assembled in the Factory. It is gratifying to note that the tests conducted on the receivers assembled in the Factory have proved very satisfactory and the work done is appreciated by the men in the profession. The Government own 60 per cent of the shares in REMCO. They have given them a loan of Rs. 27 lakhs.

While certain difficulties in the way of the Factory were overcome by signing the agreement with Messrs. International General Electric Company, Inc., New York, another unforeseen difficulty has arisen due to the devaluation. Steps are being taken to see how the effects of the devaluation can be overcome.

The Extrusion Plastics Machinery which was handed over to this Factory by Government for operation has successfully produced plastic covered wires and miscellaneous plastic products. These products have stood the standard tests and we can look forward to the satisfactory

production of this material for the benefit of the Government and the people of the country. This is the first establishment in India which is producing large scale extruded plastics and particularly plastic covered copper wires required for electrical works.



VISVESVARAYA CANAL TAKE-OFF FROM THE KRISHNARAJ SAGAR DAM.

PUBLIC WORKS

GENERAL

The activities of the Public Works Department consisted of the maintenance and construction of the various works of public utility, of national development and reconstruction of the country, coming under the following heads :—

- (1) Irrigation and works connected with " Grow More Food " Campaign.
- (2) Roads and Bridges.
- (3) Buildings.
- (4) Water Supply works to cities and towns in mofussil places.
- (5) Sanitary works in cities and towns.
- (6) Town Planning Works and laying out extensions in towns and villages.

The total amount spent on these works during this period comes to about five crores of rupees.

ESTABLISHMENT

Before going into the details of the works done under these various heads, it is necessary to mention the several improvements and beneficial changes that were effected in the Department itself during this period, which has resulted in increasing the contentment and the general well-being of the staff as a whole and particularly the low-paid work-charged employees at the bottom.

The questions of confirmation of a large number of officers and officials, and of promotions of Surveyors as Assistant Engineers, which had been dragging on for the past several years, were taken up and speedily settled this year bringing

great relief and contentment to the long suffering members of the staff.

The benefits of the increase in the scales of pay of the officials of the several categories, as per Pay Revision Commission's recommendations were actually given effect to only during this year.

The scales of pay of Graduate Surveyors were increased to be in conformity with that in the neighbouring States.

Lastly, the cases of low paid employees, such as in the maintenance establishment of the Water Supply Division and Sanitary Bureau and in work-charged establishments in the Public Works Divisions which were not considered while revising the scales of pay of non-gazetted establishment of other departments were looked into. They did not have the benefit of uniform scales of pay nor periodical increments. The pay drawn by them was too low. The scales of pay of these employees have now been suitably revised and they are given better grades of pay and the benefit of periodical increments.

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

With a view to make it possible for the staff and officers to give concentrated and undivided attention to works in a limited area, the Public Works Department was re-organised in September 1949. The jurisdiction of Sub-Divisions was fixed taking into consideration the area of each taluk, the number of tanks therein and the quantum of road and other works pertaining to the Public Works Department, Rural Development, District Boards, etc. Particular importance was given to the Malnad regions wherein Sub-Divisions are formed at the rate of almost one for every taluk. A Graduate Surveyor or Section Officer is sanctioned for each Taluk and a Sub-Overseer for each Hobli in Malnad parts and one for two Hoblies in Maidan parts. Suitable executive staff for the development of the full area in Visveswaraya Canal Area has been sanctioned. By this

re-organisation, it has been possible for the staff to execute the works more efficiently and economically and there has been a net savings of Rs. 2 lakhs per annum to the Government.

It may be mentioned here that the proportion which the establishment charges bear to the total expenditure on works and repairs under all heads is in the neighbourhood of about 9 per cent as compared to 12 to 18 per cent in other States.

IRRIGATION

The Irrigation Works under all the different heads were pushed on with special activity during this period. The total grants and outlay of the last five years have been given below.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Grant.</i>	<i>Outlay.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
1945-46	1,24,70,500	1,06,03,075
		(Including Jog Works)
1946-47	1,25,31,500	1,14,60,562
		(Including Jog Works)
1947-48	1,68,54,000	1,09,89,699
		(Excluding Jog Works)
1948-49	1,71,78,000	1,01,90,241
		(Excluding Jog Works)
1949-50	1,11,95,700	76,00,000
		(Excluding Jog Works)
(up to March 1950)	(For 9 months only)	

Detailed notes of progress effected under the following heads are given separately below :—

- (1) Restoration of Minor Tanks,
- (2) Major Irrigation Works,
- (3) Capital Irrigation Works,
- (4) Grow More Food Schemes.

RESTORATION OF MINOR TANKS

The mainstay of irrigation in the State is its tanks, especially the minor tanks which are spread all over the State. For an area of 29,000 square miles there are as many as 26,000 minor tanks, practically at the rate of a tank for every square mile. Due to long neglect and want of attention, most of these tanks have silted up and are working with only partial efficiency. The programme of restoring these tanks by raising their capacity and bringing the bund etc., to a proper standard of safety has been going on for some years and this work received special attention these three years.

During the past three years from 1947-48, as many as 500 tanks have been completely restored, assuring supply to an atchkat of 5,000 acres and bringing in a fresh extent of 2,500 acres under irrigation.

Apart from the above, about 800 tanks have been taken up for restoration, the works being under various stages of progress, during this period.

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS

In addition to the maintenance of large-scale irrigation works in the State such as the Vani Vilas Sagar, Krishnaraja Sagar, Anjanapur, Marconahalli Reservoir, many new projects, mainly in the Tungabhadra valley, to benefit the arid tracts of Chitaldrug have been taken up.

Some of these works have been progressing since over five years and have not been completed, the main reason being the advent of the War, changed conditions, want of equipment, petrol, food stuffs etc.

Works are briskly apace since last year and the following five works have been practically completed :—

- (1) Constructing reservoir across Kanva,
- (2) Constructing Byramangala Tank,
- (3) Constructing Nelligudda Tank,

- (4) Constructing Anjanapur Right Bank Channel.
- (5) Constructing Marconahalli Reservoir—Extension of Right Bank Channel.

The works in the Tungabhadra basin which are progressing since five years, along with some other works, are proposed to be completed by December 1951.

CAPITAL IRRIGATION WORKS

There are three main works coming under this category, which are (i) the Nugu Reservoir Project, (ii) the Lakkavalli Reservoir Project, and (iii) the Tunga Anicut Scheme.

These works are under progress since three years, and the outlay on these has been progressively increasing as the works were of a large nature and required proper and careful organisation and planning during the early years.

The works have been progressing very briskly this year, and in pursuance of the recommendations of the Technical Committee which had been recently constituted to review the working of the projects with special reference to rendering them as short-term Projects, commensurate with the finances available, all these projects are proposed to be pushed through vigorously to a safe measure of stoppage, at the same time yielding some benefit of irrigation at that stage, to the country. If in case, the optimum finances recommended for these are obtained, it is anticipated that before December 1951, a fresh extent of 3,000 acres and double cropping in nearly 20,000 acres could be assured.

GROW MORE FOOD SCHEME

In order to encounter the acute shortage of food in the State in particular and the Union in general, and to achieve a scheme of self-sufficiency without resorting to any imports of food-grains from abroad at a heavy cost, special activity has been proposed to be undertaken in this direction.

The works contemplated in this respect are mainly large-scale improvements under Irrigation Cess Fund,

Restoration of Tanks, Improvements to Channels, Construction of Pick-ups, Irrigation by wells, and Lift Irrigation from rivers, etc.

During the year 1949-50, the Central Government wanted to intensify the self-sufficiency plan all over India, and have come forward with liberal grants and loans to all the States to achieve the object.

A target of nearly a crore of rupees for the year 1949-50 to take up and complete mainly short-term projects of the above nature has been struck and an outlay of nearly Rs. 76 lakhs has already been achieved. Towards this object, the Central Government have given an outright grant of Rs. 38 lakhs to the works of the Public Works Department.

A similar programme for the year 1950-51 has already been drawn up and is pending before the Government of India for review and allotment of grants.

Under lift irrigation from river channels, two works—one at Nilasoge on the bank of Cauvery River and the other at Harihar on the bank of Tungabhadra—have already been working and about 10 other schemes are under active consideration. It is hoped that 3,000 acres will be brought newly under irrigation and supply to 25,000 acres of old extent assured, as a result of works so far done.



VILLAGERS QUEUING UP OUTSIDE A MULTI-PURPOSE
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

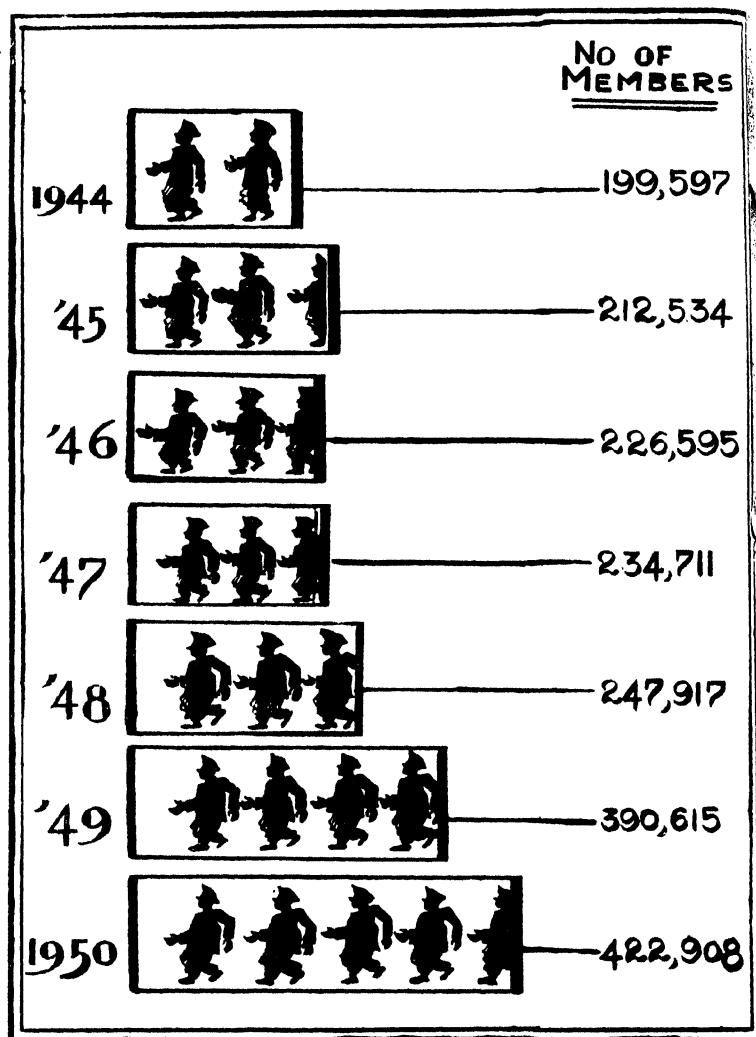


DROUGHT CATTLE FORM THE PRIDE OF THE MYSORE COUNTRY-
SIDE AND RAIYATS TAKE LOVING CARE OF THEM.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

There were only 1,862 societies on 30th June 1937 with a total membership of 146,163. The paid-up share capital was only Rs. 53,46,163. The total working capital, the total turnover and the net profits as on the same date were Rs. 2,40,29,317, Rs. 8,07,75,389 and Rs. 3,72,307, respectively. After a decade, *viz.*, on 30th June 1947, the number of societies increased by only 683. The increase in the number of membership was only 88,548. The paid-up share capital increased from Rs. 53,46,163 to Rs. 79,90,682. The total working capital was almost twice of what it was on 30th June 1937. The total turnover increased by three times. The net profits during the year 1946-47 were only twice the profits earned during the year 1936-37. The comparative rise for a period of two years and three months ending 25th January 1950 is as follows :

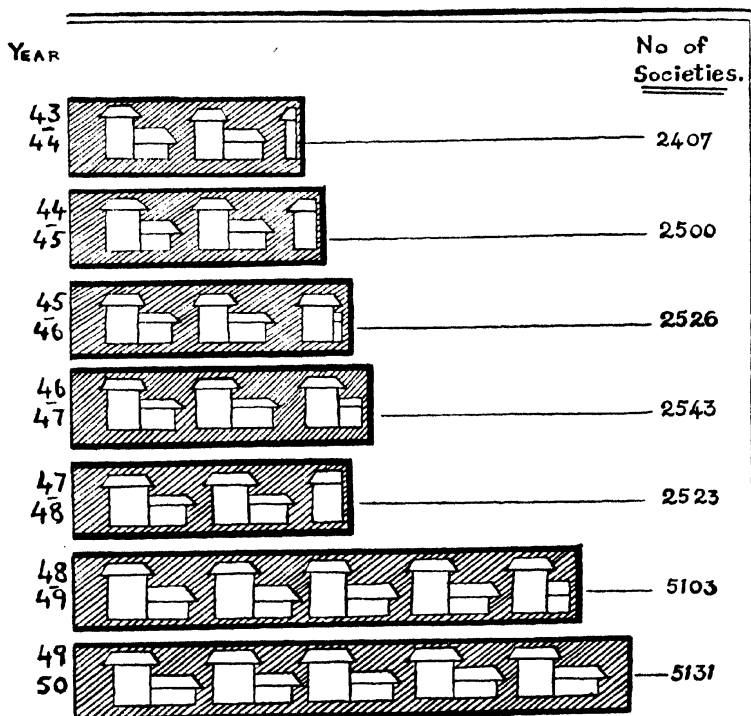
The number of societies which stood at 2,540 on 24th October 1947 rose to 5,130 on 26th January 1950, the increase being 2,590 societies. The number of members was twice of what it was on 24th October 1947. The paid-up share capital was $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the share capital collected prior to the period of two years and three months. The total working capital increased from Rs. 4,04,21,890 to Rs. 4,47,18,511. The total turnover increased from Rs. 28,48,36,320 to Rs. 30,97,77,323, the total net profits from Rs. 7,77,018 to Rs. 9,84,376. There is therefore a steep rise in the number of societies, over the level achieved during the previous decade though the increase in the membership, paid-up share capital, the total working capital, the total turnover and the net profits have not kept pace with the increase in the number of societies.



MEMBERSHIP OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES
(In 1936-37, the total Membership of Co-operative
Societies in the State was 146,163.)

As a result of the drive undertaken for the expansion of the co-operative movement in the interior parts of the State, 82 taluk multipurpose co-operative societies and 743 circle multipurpose co-operative societies under the rural development scheme were inaugurated during the month of April 1949. These societies are catering to the needs of the agriculturists in the rural parts in respect of their requirements, namely agricultural implements, seeds, manures, food-grains, cloth, yarn, match boxes, salt and such like essential articles required for their daily consumption. The establishment charges on account of the staff employed by these societies are met from the general revenues of Government for a period of six months in the first instance. The services of the Inspectors of Co-operative Societies and the Revenue Inspectors are placed at the disposal of these societies for employment as *ex-officio* Secretaries of the Taluk and Circle Multipurpose Co-operative Societies, respectively. The officers of the Revenue, Rural Development, Agricultural and Industries and Commerce Departments are also taking an active interest in the growth of these societies.

The total membership of this special type of 825 societies on 1st January 1950 was 143,205 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 23,50,150. They have attracted deposits of Rs. 83,531. The total working capital with which they transacted business amounted to Rs. 27,32,566. These institutions are becoming increasingly popular among the rural folk and there is a bright future for the development of the Co-operative Movement, particularly touching the working of these societies. A drive for increasing the share and working capital is proposed to be undertaken shortly, and it is trusted that before the end of the current year, a large percentage of the rural population will come within the co-operative fold and the target fixed by the All-India Planning Committee, *viz.*, that one-third of the number of villages should be covered by a network of co-operative societies and 50 per cent of the population should be



GROWTH OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES BETWEEN 1944-1950
 (In 1936-37, the number of Co-operative Societies was 1,862.)

served by the co-operative movement may be ultimately reached.

LAND MORTGAGE SCHEME

The lending operations of the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank have been extended to the entire State and 80 primary Land Mortgage Societies have so far been affiliated to it. Though the Bank has so far advanced loans for redemption of agriculturists' debts to the extent of more than Rs. 72 lakhs, its activities have touched only a fringe of the problem of rural indebtedness which is estimated at nearly Rs. 32.5 crores. The resources of the Bank are at present very much strained on account of the increase in the number of loan applications already sanctioned and pending sanction. Government have enhanced the cash credit accommodation from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs and a recommendation has been made to further enhance the limit to Rs. 20 lakhs. It has taken up the flotation of XI series of debentures to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs carrying interest at 4 per cent per annum.

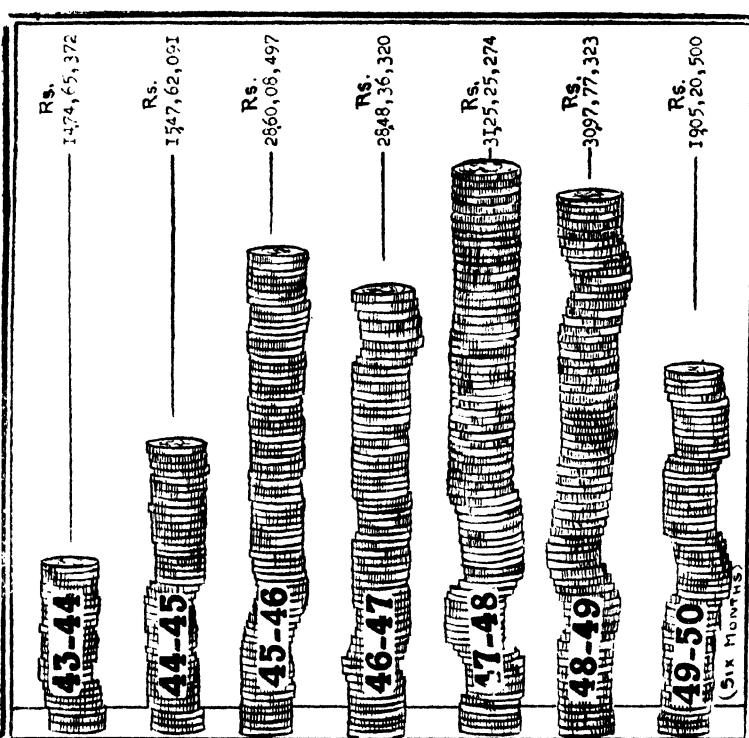
THE MYSORE PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE APEX BANK

The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank is the pivot of the Co-operative finance in the State and is the sole agency for the grant of short and medium-term loans to the primary co-operative societies in the State. The total loans outstanding amount to nearly Rs. 25 lakhs. Efforts are being made to rehabilitate the affairs of the central financing institution to serve a more useful purpose in regard to the issue of short-term credit to primary societies for seasonal requirements of the agriculturists in the rural parts.

MARKETING SOCIETIES

There are 80 Marketing Societies of which 64 have already started work. The following are some of the important marketing societies in the State :—

1. The Malnad Areca Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Shimoga.



CASH TURN-OVER OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(The cash turn over for 1949-50 is for six months only.)

2. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd., Bangalore.
3. Saklespur Cardamom Growers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Saklespur.
4. The Arsikere Coconut and Copra Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Arsikere.
5. The Saklespur Bee-keepers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Saklespur.
6. The Arsikere Cotton Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Arsikere.
7. The Ganjam Fig Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Srirangapatna.
8. The Goribidnur Agricultural Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Goribidnur.
9. The Davangere Agricultural Produce Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Davangere.
10. The Chitaldrug Agricultural Produce Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Chitaldrug.
11. The Doddballapur Rural Welfare Centre General Marketing Society, Ltd., Doddballapur.
12. The Ramanagaram Rural Welfare Centre General Marketing Society, Ramanagaram.

The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society occupies the same position as the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank in regard to the supply of consumers' goods required by the primary societies and marketing the produce of the members of such societies in the pyramidal structure of the village societies at the base, the Circle and Taluk Multipurpose Co-operative Societies next to them, and the Apex Bank and the Marketing Society at the apex. This society is dealing in coffee seeds, agricultural articles and other consumers' goods. It has obtained the monopoly of the coffee seeds for distribution among the consumers' societies in the State. During the year 1948-49, it sold coffee seeds to the extent of Rs. 13,62,013. Its total purchases and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 17,34,541 and Rs. 17,19,610,

respectively. The total turnover during the year amounted to Rs. 1,48,58,358. The net profits earned during the year 1948-49 by the society was Rs. 10,027. As already mentioned above, it is serving as an important link between the consumers and the marketing societies in the State.

The working of the Malnad Areca Marketing Co-operative Society, Shimoga, deserves special mention in this connection. The services of an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies have been placed at the disposal of the society for employment as Secretary. The members of the society lodged areca with the society to the extent of 82,112 mds. The society sold areca to the extent of Rs. 29,72,232, during the year 1948-49. In addition to this, the society has also undertaken the purchase and sale of *koleroga* materials to its members to combat the havoc of *koleroga* pest. It has recently opened a sales emporium in Bangalore City.

THE MYSORE PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

Education and propaganda for the dissemination of co-operative ideas and ideals in the rural parts have been undertaken on an extensive scale by the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute and its branches in all the district headquarters. Arrangements have also been made to train batches of candidates for employment as members of the staff of the Multipurpose Co-operative Societies started under the auspices of the Rural Development Scheme. A weekly Kannada journal, namely 'Sahakara Patrika' is published by the Institute. Another fortnightly paper, namely 'Sahakara Samachara' is being published by the Federal Co-operation Union, Mysore. The Institute and its branches are holding District Conferences every year besides the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference. The All-India Co-operative Institutes' Conference under the auspices of the All-India Co-operative Union was held at Bangalore in the month of

May 1949. The Conference was inaugurated by *Rajamantra Chintamani Diwan Bahadur* Sr A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, K.C.S.I., D.C.L. (Oxon.), ex-Dewan of Mysore, and presided over by *Diwan Bahadur* Mr. Hiralal L. Kaji, M.A., B.Sc., J.P., I.E.S., Chairman, All-India Co-operative Union. Other eminent co-operators from different parts of the country participated in the deliberations of the Conference.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

Proposals for settling villagers on co-operative principles are under the active consideration of Government. Co-operative farming is already being worked in Belagumba Village in Magadi Taluk under the able guidance of Sri B. Narayanappa who has dedicated his life for the emancipation of the rural classes. About 100 acres of land are jointly cultivated by 12 families of the Co-operative Farming Society and the labour is rewarded according to work-day units each member has contributed for the common cultivation of the lands.

HOUSE BUILDING SOCIETIES

During the period under review, Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. one lakh to the Shimoga House Building Co-operative Society carrying interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum to enable its members to construct houses on the lands allotted to them. Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. two lakhs to each of the House Building Societies in Bangalore and Mysore Cities for financing their members for construction of houses on the sites allotted to them by the local Trust Boards.

MILK SUPPLY SOCIETIES

In order to secure adequate supply of pure unadulterated milk to the consumers, Milk Supply Societies have been started in all the district headquarters. Government have also sanctioned a subvention of Rs. 5,000 in order to meet

the expenditure on account of the establishment in their early stages.

WOMEN'S SOCIETIES

With the object of inculcating the habits of thrift among women and canalising their leisure hours to fruitful channels, Women's Societies have been organised in all the district headquarters. Government were pleased to sanction a subvention of Rs. 5,500 to these societies for defraying the expenses on account of their staff and other equipment.

MYSORE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING WORKS

The Mysore Co-operative Printing Works which was registered in the month of April 1949 has attracted a share capital of more than Rs. 50,000, and is attending to the printing of registers, forms, etc., required by the societies in the State.

GENERAL

The Law relating to Co-operative Societies in Mysore was amended and consolidated and Act LII of 1948 received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore on 25th July 1948. Draft Rules in conformity with the provisions of the amendments have also been framed. They were published in the *Mysore Gazette* inviting suggestions and observations from the public. After considering these observations, Government will approve of these draft Rules.

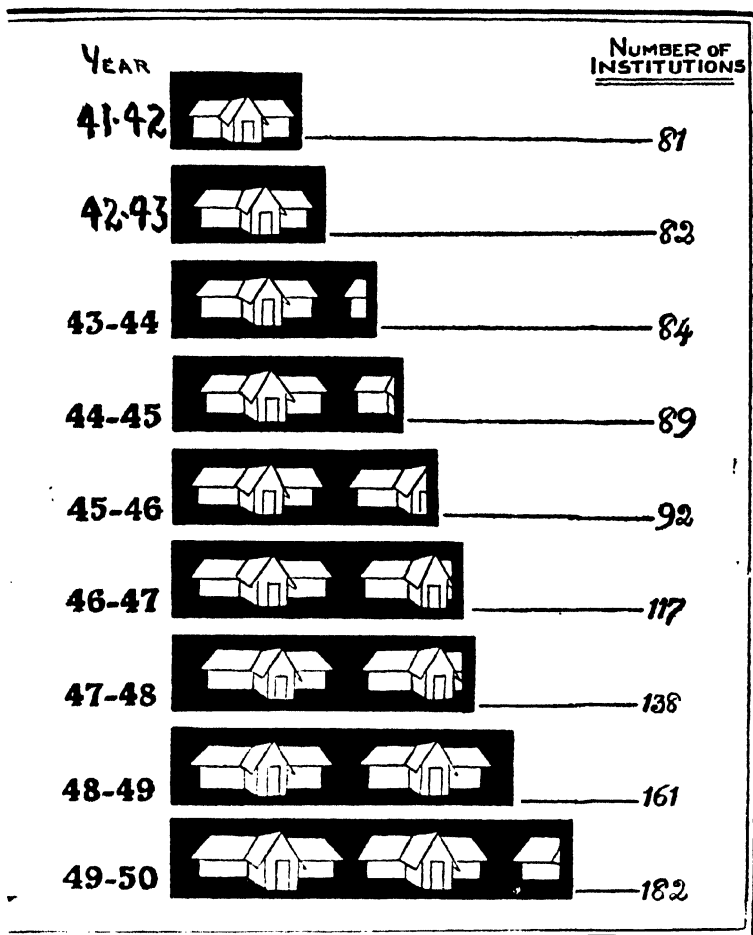
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The Department comprised of the Veterinary Section, the Mysore Serum Institute, the Sheep, the Fisheries, the Bee-keeping and Poultry and the Amritmahal Sections and the Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur prior and up to 1946-47. During 1947-48, the administrative control of the Hessarghatta Grass and Stud Farm was transferred from the Military Department to this Department. A separate Engineering Section was started in the Department in January 1949 for attending to the construction of buildings, temporary sheds, etc., under the post-war schemes. Recently in October 1949, the control of the Stud Farm at Kunigal has also been transferred to this Department from the Military.

There has been an all-round expansion in the activities of this Department and the Budget estimates noted below also indicate that there has been a rapid rise in the expenditure from year to year. Prior to 1947-48 the expenditure was Rs. 12,26,000 while the expenditure for 1947-48, the period after the Ministry took charge, has risen to Rs. 12,81,000 and for 1948-49 to Rs. 21,42,000.

Year	Rs.	Year	Rs.
1940-41 ..	3,90,900	1945-46 ..	7,84,000
1941-42 ..	4,29,000	1946-47 ..	12,26,000
1942-43 ..	4,43,000	1947-48 ..	12,81,000
1943-44 ..	4,44,000	1948-49 ..	21,42,000
1944-45 ..	8,50,000	1949-50 ..	20,95,000*

* For nine months only.



VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS

(In 1936-37 there were only 72 Veterinary Institutions in the State.)

VETERINARY WORK










There were 139 Veterinary Institutions in the State prior to October 1947 and since then 42 new rural veterinary dispensaries have been opened and the administration of the Veterinary Hospital, Civil Station, Bangalore, has been also taken over by the Department thus bringing the total to 182 at the end of 1949. The number of ailing cases treated and the castrations performed in the Veterinary Institutions of the State in 1946-47 were 4,78,460 and 1,23,606, while the corresponding figures have risen to 6,98,161 and 1,48,751 for 1948-49 showing an increase of 50 per cent in the cases treated with a marked increase in the castrations performed. The number of institutions in the State, the cases treated and castrations performed from 1940-41 to 1948-49 show that there has been a very rapid increase in the facilities offered to the Mysore Agriculturists in regard to the care and well being of their cattle wealth.

The Eighth Meeting of the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Disease Investigation Officers' Conference as an adjunct to the Wing meeting were held in the State at Mysore in February 1949, and His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was graciously pleased to perform the inaugural ceremony of this august body.

It is also gratifying to note that as a result of increasing the number of veterinary institutions and the necessary personnel, the State remained free from the ravages of Rinderpest infection since 1947, which was a relief of no small significance to the agriculturists.

LIVE-STOCK IMPROVEMENT

Under the 5-year scheme implemented in 1945-46, the free breeding bulls distributed among the raiyats and the premiums awarded for selected bulls maintained by private

YEAR		No. in Lakhs
1940-41		4.5
41-42		4.8
42-43		5.2
43-44		4.5
44-45		3.9
45-46		4.4
46-47		4.8
47-48		5.5
48-49		7.0

NUMBER OF ANIMALS TREATED IN VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS
IN THE STATE ANNUALLY FROM 1940-41

breeders and the "One day" Hobli Shows held yearwar are given below :—

<i>Free Bulls Premium Hobli Shows</i>				
1946-47	..	119	24	19
1947-48	..	66	16	16
1948-49	..	84	36	18
1949-50*	..	24	..	..

* (up to end of January 1950).

CATTLE BREEDING

The expansion scheme of the Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur which was sanctioned by Government in 1948-49 so as to raise the present strength on the Station from 500 to 1,000 cattle has been implemented recently with a view to increase the production of Amrit Mahal breeding bulls substantially.

As an encouragement to the raiyats and cattle breeders, the Department has been selling the Amrit Mahal breeding bulls produced on the Farm at a concessional rate of Rs. 250 each against the production cost of Rs. 600 each approximately.

IMPROVEMENT OF MALNAD CATTLE

A scheme for the supply of mineral supplement for the improvement of Malnad cattle was sanctioned by Government in September 1948 at a cost of Rs. 40,000 which has been since implemented in the three Malnad Districts of the State namely, Hassan, Shimoga and Chikmagalur.

A scheme for the grading up of Malnad cattle with the Sindhi breed has been sanctioned in September 1949 and it has since been implemented at Sulckere Calf Nursery as an adjunct to the Nursery.

CONTROL OF PARASITIC DISEASES

A scheme for the control of parasitic diseases in the State has since been sanctioned as a permanent establishment for checking the parasitic diseases among cattle and sheep and proposals are under consideration of Government to expand this establishment from 12 centres to 48 centres to be started in strategic irrigation areas all over the State.

DAIRYING

After the transfer of the administrative control of the Hessarghatta Grass Farm to this Department in August 1947, the activities of the farm which consisted of grass farming, pony breeding and remount breeding have been expanded. A Dry Cattle Farm for the boarding of 100 cows during their uneconomic period was established on this farm in October 1947 for which there is an increasing demand. Proposals to increase the provision from 100 to 500 cattle including buffaloes also are under consideration of Government. The establishment of the Dairy Farm which was sanctioned in June 1948 has been since modified in view of the non-availability of the Dairy breed cows, *viz.*, the Red Sindhi and a Milk-cum-Bull Farm has been started on 15th August 1949 at Hessarghatta with the available buffaloes and cows of the Department from Sulekere Calf Nursery and Hebbal Dairy Farm, besides those purchased from the Indian Dairy Research Institute and the Government of Sowrastra Union through the good offices of Sir Datar Singh, Vice-President, Indian Council of Agricultural Research. One hundred seers of milk are produced daily on the farm at present.

BEE-KEEPING

A scheme for the expansion of bee-keeping in the State has since been implemented. According to this scheme, it

is envisaged that 50 Demonstration Centres and 100 Sub-Centres would have been started throughout the State during the course of 5 years. There are at present 15 centres working and 3 District Organisers' Offices are started in Mandya, Hassan and Tumkur. Five hundred bee-hive boxes have already been distributed by the Department among the bee-keepers.

POULTRY FARMING

Prior to October 1947, there were 6 Poultry Farms in the State. With a view to minimise overhead charges for supervision and to make this venture self-supporting, all the farms except the one at Hessarghatta have been wound up and a scheme for establishing a 1,000 layer unit at Hessarghatta has been recently sanctioned by Government which will be implemented very soon.

The Department has purchased sufficient stock of poultry wire netting from the Military Department (Surplus Stores Disposals) for the Government Poultry Farms. To provide an incentive and encouragement for Poultry breeding as a rural industry, it has been arranged to sell to the intending breeders 300 rolls of wire netting at a concessional rate of Rs. 45 per roll through the Multipurpose Co-operative Societies.

A scheme for the manufacture of Ranikhet Vaccine to check the mortality of Poultry from the Ranikhet disease, so very devastating in its nature, has been taken up since October 1947 and all the poultry in Government farms and as far as practicable in private farms have been vaccinated by the Special Officer.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION CENTRES

Two Artificial Insemination Centres (one at the Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore, and another at the Veterinary Hospital, Mysore) which were sanctioned in February 1947 have been since established at the respective places in view

of the dearth of adequate number of good stud bulls and to meet the increasing demand from the cattle owners. The total number of cows served by this method are 1,036 at Bangalore, 670 at Mysore till the end of December 1949.

SHEEP DEVELOPMENT

There were 7 Government Sheep Farms in the State prior to October 1947 at Hebbal, Doddballapur, Yelachihalli, Padavalpatna (Mandya District), Kurikaval (Hassan District), Chicksandra (Tumkur District) and Kumbhapur (Ramanagaram Taluk). Since then, the Mullegal valley Sheep Farm (near Bangalore) has been started in July 1948 for the improvement and production of the woolly type of white sheep and Bikanir and Patanvali Sheep. The Sheep Farm previously established at Chicksandra was transferred to Mudigere, Sira Taluk.

SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Prior to October 1947, there existed 5 Sheep Breeders' Associations at Bangalore, Ramanagaram, Nagamangala, Mysore and Channarayapatna and since October 1947, 4 more Associations at Doddballapur, Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Birur have been established bringing the total at the end of December 1949 to 10 Associations. A total of 2,576 members were on the roll in all these Associations at the end of July 1947 and 3,496 members at the end of June 1949.

SUBVENTION SCHEMES

A subvention scheme for the development of sheep was operating in October 1947 at Halganahalli (Goribidnur Taluk), 200 ewes and 10 rams having been granted as a subvention to the breeders. Since then, the scheme has been introduced in the three other Districts of Mandya, Hassan and Bangalore, suitable foundation stock having been supplied by the Department free to the breeders under certain conditions. There are on the whole 23 flocks consist-

ing of 444 ewes and 23 rams granted as free Government quota under the scheme at present.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

The activities of the department and the progress achieved can be classified under the following heads :—

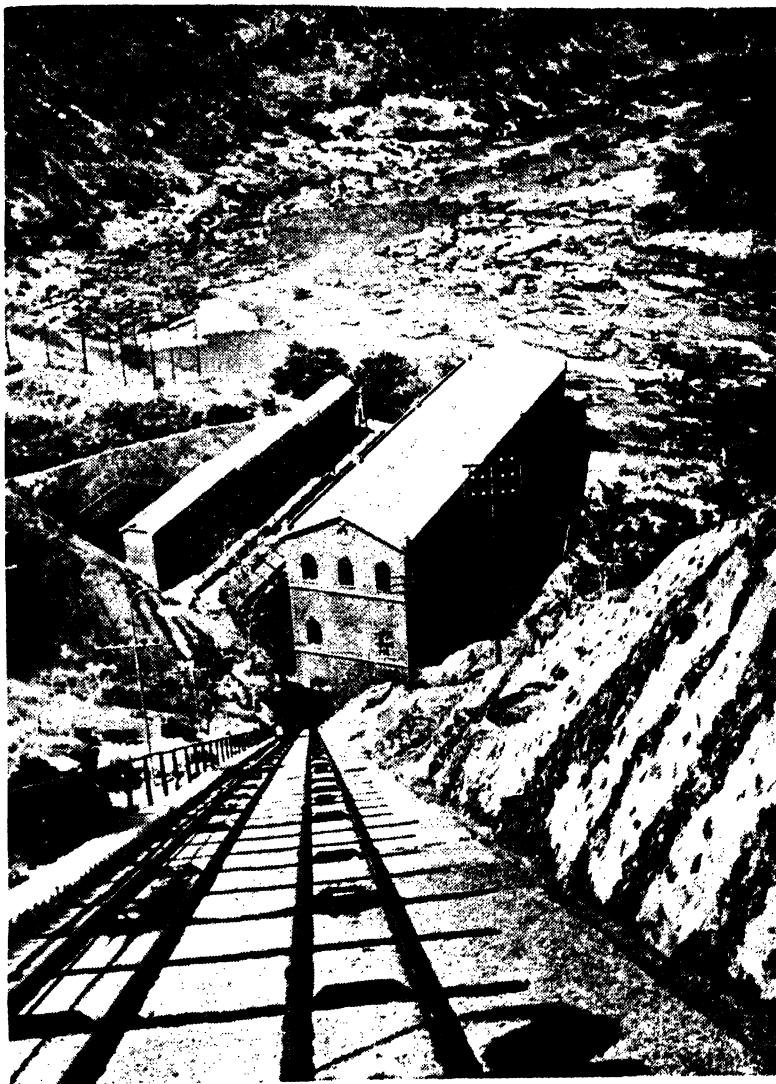
- (1) Generation,
- (2) Transmission,
- (3) Distribution.
- (4) Frequency Conversion,
- (5) Hydro-Electric Surveys, and
- (6) Introduction of Electric Trolley Buses.

As is well-known, this department came into existence in the year 1902, when power supply was switched on for the first time in Kolar Gold Fields. Since then, steady progress has been achieved and the conditions as at the end of January 1950 may be summarised in the following manner :—

The number of installations that were in service at the end of September 1947 as compared at the end of January 1950 are as below :—

	<i>October</i>	<i>Up to</i>	<i>Increase</i>
	<i>1947</i>	<i>January</i>	
	<i>1947</i>	<i>1950</i>	
(1) Lighting Installations ..	63,072	82,374	19,302
(2) Irrigation Pumps ..	1,089	1,667	578
(3) Power Installations ..	3,886	6,041	2,155
(4) Heating Installations ..	2,749	4,002	1,253
(5) Street Lights ..	20,294	23,109	2,815

The two stations, *viz.*, Sivasamudram and Shimsha together were carrying a peak load of 56,500 KW and the highest number of units generated had reached a figure of



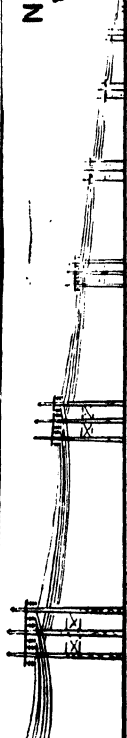






















SIVASAMUDRAM POWER STATION.

1,013,000 per day. The general condition of the system as a whole at the time was that the generating stations were fully loaded, the transmission system in many cases was heavily overloaded, the step-down stations at various places had reached a stage that no more loads could be accepted in areas like Shimoga, Davangere, Tumkur, Chikballapur, Gori-bidnur, etc. The demand for power was increasing day by day throughout the State and a keen desire was seen on the part of the agriculturists to use electrical power for increasing food production.

A comprehensive programme of expansion in Generation, Transmission and Distribution had been prepared and some of the schemes had already been sanctioned and others awaited consideration of Government. The estimates, which were intended for augmenting supply to various parts in the State that were under consideration, were sanctioned during the period of the Ministry and necessary orders for equipment and materials required were placed.

In accordance with the desire of Government to make power available to irrigation pumps, every effort was made to see that this demand was met as expeditiously as possible in the areas where the need was the most. It has to be stated that but for the difficulties experienced in securing the electrical materials, which are in very short supply, the progress achieved would have been considerably more than what has been done. However, every opportunity was taken to secure the materials required and push through the various schemes of augmenting both generation, transmission and distribution system throughout the State.

Four units of 12,000 KW each were serviced at the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works at Jog making available additional generating capacity to the extent of 48,000 KW. The necessary switchgear, the transmission line between Bhadravati and Jog and the transformers for stepping up the voltage from 11,000 V to 110,000 V were installed and serviced. After this work was completed, the estimate for the extension

up to " " " "			NUMBER OF VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED	
	JUNE 1947	   	228	
	DEC 1947	   	232	+4
	JUNE 1948	   	236	+4
	DEC 1948	    	320	+84
	JUNE 1949	    	402	+82

+170

NUMBER OF VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED






















of Jog Generating Station was taken up for execution and the generating station building, the out-door platform and the out-door structure have been completed. The penstocks have been laid between the Forebay and Thrust Block No. 11 and the other works are under progress and it is expected that all works connected with both the stages of Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works will be completed by 1951-52.

The Receiving Station at Bhadravati, which is the largest in the State, has been completed with one Frequency Changer Set of 12,500 KW. Necessary transformers and switchgear for stepping down the voltage from 110 KV to 13.2 KV., 3.3 KV and 2.2 KV have been installed with a capacity of 45,000 KW. A four-storeyed building with the necessary switchgear for distributing the power received at the various low tension voltages mentioned above has been completed and serviced. Simultaneously with the work of the First Stage, the work of the Second Stage at Bhadravati was also taken up and necessary transformers for stepping down from 110 KV to 60 KV were installed and serviced with their switchgear.

TRANSMISSION

A comprehensive net-work of transmission throughout the State has been planned and the work has been undertaken. The completion of the construction of all the transmission lines proposed will enable the department to make the power generated at the three generating stations available throughout the State. The proposal consisted of construction of 110 KV 66 KV and 33 KV transmission lines. Of the programme on hand during the above period, construction of the following transmission lines was completed.

One hundred and fifty miles of 110 KV., 85 miles of 66 KV and 40 miles of 33 KV lines have been completed. The work on the remaining portion is under active execution. The existing 75 miles of No. I Jog—Bhadravati Line were remodelled from 78 KV. to suit 115 KV.

ELECTRIC IRRIGATION PUMPS			
JUNE 1947	  	1026	
DEC 1947	  	1056	+30
JUNE 1948	  	1280	+224
DEC 1948	  	1330	+50
JUNE 1949	  	1458	128
DEC 1949	  	1640	+182
JANY 1950	  	1667	+27

up to

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STEP-DOWN STATIONS

It was planned to instal step-down stations of adequate capacity at important points on these transmission lines, so that practically the entire State may be covered with the distribution system from each step-down station not exceeding in length by about 30 miles. Eight such centres having a capacity ranging from 3,000 to 1,500 KVA were obtained. The equipment is a self-contained step-down station with transformers, arresters, low tension switchgear and busbar. Seven of these were serviced at Sagar, Shimoga, Davangere, Tumkur, Mandya, Tiptur and Chitaldrug and one more at Chikmagalur is under erection and will be serviced shortly with the result that at each one of these places where power to the extent of only 150 and 300 KVA was available for distribution to the rural areas, it is now possible to make power available to the extent of 1,500 and 3,000 KVA. Apart from these, small step-down stations in areas where the demand is not very high have been established providing a capacity up to 300 KVA in each one of these places. The capacity at Channapatna, which is the centre for distribution in this area, has been increased from 450 KVA. to 3,000 KVA. Further action has been taken to order for equipment for installation at three more centres—Chikballapur, Dodballapur and Hassan—so that the capacity available at each one of these places is increased from about 600 KVA to 1,500 KVA each.

Orders have been placed for equipment for increasing the capacity of the receiving stations at Bangalore and Mysore. The station capacity at Bangalore will be increased from 15,000 KVA to 45,000 KVA and the receiving station capacity at Mysore will be increased from 10,500 KVA to 30,000 KVA and the preliminary works on these are in hand.

DISTRIBUTION

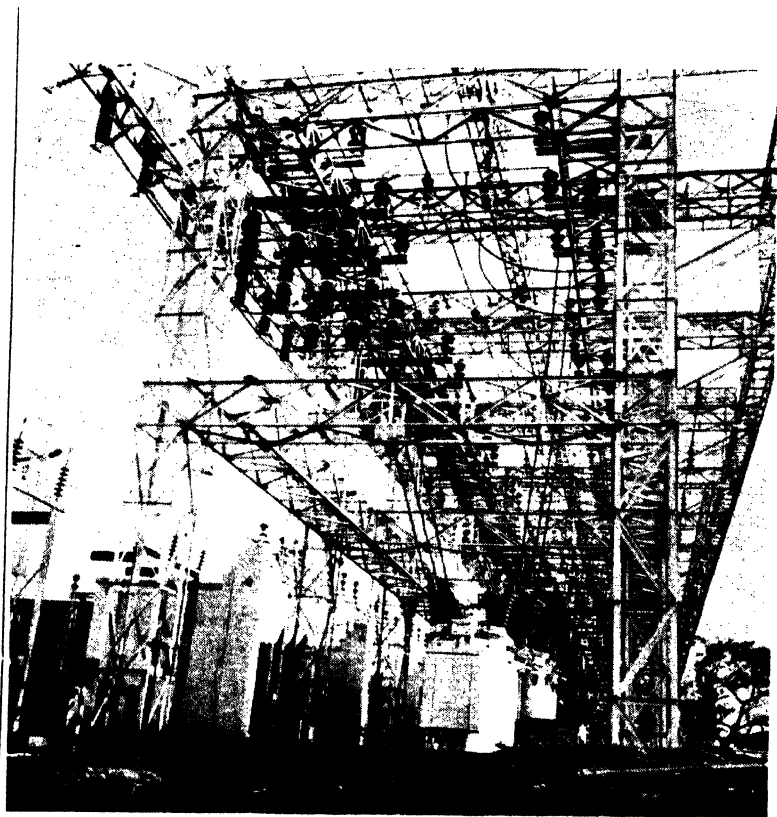
With regard to the electrification of towns and villages, considerable progress has been made. A special staff has

been appointed recently to make load surveys and prepare necessary estimates for the electrification of towns and villages with the result that during the last eleven months surveys have been conducted in respect of 564 villages, detailed estimates have been prepared and submitted to Government for the electrification of about 100 villages, estimates for about 50 villages have been prepared and are under audit scrutiny and estimates for the remaining places are under preparation. Some of these estimates have been sanctioned by Government and some are under their consideration. Large orders are being placed for materials required for these works, such as poles, copper wire, insulators, etc. In order to meet the increased demand of distribution transformers, the Government Electric Factory has placed large orders for the silicon steel and copper wire required for the manufacture of these transformers.

Another important work undertaken by the department during the above period was the conversion of frequency throughout the State, which is a difficult task involving delicate dealing with the consumers and this work is being accomplished slowly but steadily with the result that all areas to the north of Bhadravati, including Bhadravati, have been converted to 50 cycles. The work on the other areas towards Bangalore, between Bhadravati and Tumkur, and Mysore is on hand and the progress is quite satisfactory.

An estimate for inter-connection of the three receiving stations in Bangalore by underground cable, which was sanctioned by Government, is under execution. A few estimates for replacing the main overhead distribution system by underground cable in important areas in Bangalore were submitted to Government and sanction since received.

In order to improve service to consumers, the staff has been reinforced in various sections and improvements in supply voltage to consumers in distant areas from the receiving stations and also necessary works to avoid interruption of supply have been undertaken and completed. Every



JOG POWER STEP-DOWN STATION AT BHADRAVATI.

effort is being made to see that consumers of electricity get satisfactory and continuous service throughout the year and additional power is being made available as expeditiously as the supply of materials permits, in various areas throughout the State.

ELECTRIC TROLLEY BUSES

Orders have been issued that detailed estimates and specifications should be prepared with regard to the introduction of trolley buses in Bangalore City and Civil Station. This work has been taken on hand and will be completed shortly.

RURAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY

The department placed before the Rural Development Committee a proposal to instal large size pumping units through the Irrigation Department for lifting water from perennial rivers and making it available to the lands for growing more food. Such a scheme is under execution near T.-Narsipur and other schemes are under the active consideration of the Irrigation Department. Power supply is being arranged to these places as and when the Irrigation Department gets ready with its installation on the scheme of subsidy granted by the Government of India.

The increase in the activities of the department can be gauged from the following figures of the Budget. While the budget grant during previous years under capital has never exceeded Rs. 2 crores, the grant during 1949-50 is Rs. 564.22 lakhs which has been revised to Rs. 360.59 lakhs, in the Revised Budget and the budget provision for 1950-51 is Rs. 416.80 lakhs. In view of the fact that concentrated effort has been made on installing generating plant and construction of high tension transmission lines and erection of step-down stations, the number of villages

and towns electrified has not been very large. However, the additions made during this period are as follows :—

Against 360 places that were electrified prior to 1947, 42 villages have been electrified during the above period and the total number of towns and villages electrified is 402 on 25th January 1950.

With the increased power made available at the various important centres by the installation of step-down stations and completion of the construction of all the high tension transmission net work, more progress is expected to be achieved during the subsequent months, as it is proposed to electrify at least about 500 villages during the course of the next 4 to 5 years.

The consumption of electricity and the peak load on the stations have increased considerably. The present peak load is 70,000 KW and the units generated have reached a figure of 1,238,600 per day, an increase of nearly 225,000 units per day during the course of the last 26 months.

The revenue per month has increased from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 11.65 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 1.65 lakhs per month. With the utilisation of power from Jog, the revenue will increase in larger proportion in subsequent years.

The anticipated expenditure on the scheme of electrification of towns and villages is Rs. 48.77 lakhs for 9 months in 1949-50.

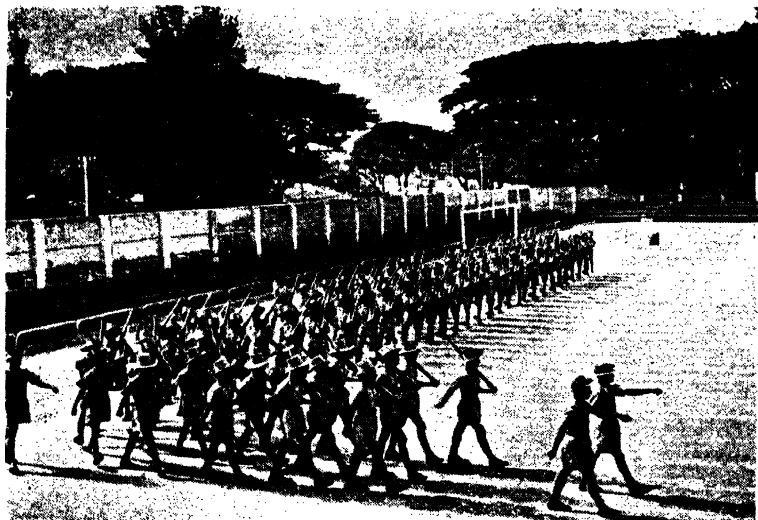
During the above period, negotiations with the Government of Madras on the question of power generation at Mekadatu were concluded satisfactorily and detailed surveys of the scheme were undertaken and the scheme is getting ready for being submitted to Government.

The question of electrification of railways was examined.

As the demand for power within the State as well as from the neighbouring provinces has increased, a study of the prospective demand was made and it is found that an assured demand during 1955-56 will exceed the combined capacity of the three generating stations, viz., Sivasamudram,



PENSTOCK PIPES AT JOG.



A POLICE PARADE ON INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Shimsha and Jog. Therefore, surveys are being conducted regarding exploitation of the two main valleys in the State, *viz.*, Cauvery and Sharavathi, for increasing the power production.

Power supply has been made available to the Government of Madras at two points on the border, *viz.*, Kollegal and Ujjani, in accordance with agreements entered into.

The special feature of all the works that have been executed by the department has been that only equipment and raw materials have been purchased and these have been processed and erected with regard to augmentation of generation, transmission and distribution. The entire work has been engineered, designed and executed, inclusive of erection of penstocks, generating units, transformers, switch-gear and transmission lines and installation of step-down stations with the staff of the department consisting of Mysoreans.

FORESTS

The Department showed an all-round improvement and activities were exhibited in all directions during the period of the present Ministry. The policies of the Department broadly defined will be as follows :—

(1) To conserve the forests by restricting out-put of timber and also restricting the use of the more valuable species such as teak. With this purpose in view, retail sales have been stopped and issue of teak restricted to limited quantities only.

(2) To take up large scale plantations.

(3) To encourage the use of the less known hardwoods. A Wood Working Factory has been sanctioned by the present Ministry for the purpose.

(4) To stimulate tree planting, large quantities of planting materials are being supplied to the village panchayats and the public at nominal cost.

(5) To educate and make the villagers "forest minded" about the preservation of forest growth, to improve the water sources and to maintain normal climatic conditions. Propaganda is being done during important occasions stressing the importance of "No Forests—No Fields."

The development may be classified as under :—

I. AFFORESTATION

It was found that the existing staff was not adequate enough to meet with the growing demand for fuel and small timber in the maidan districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur. The population of Bangalore during this period registered a very steep rise as also in the other Districts, with the result that the demand for firewood increased



A HERD OF ELEPHANTS REGULARLY EMPLOYED BY THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

to 450 tons per day in Bangalore alone. In order to meet this growing demand and to make firewood available at reasonable cost, it was necessary to take up the drive at afforestation. To make this practicable, the Government sanctioned a special plantation sub-division at an estimated annual cost of Rs. 28,700 and the scheme was brought into operation in 1949. Thus an area of 2,963 acres of plantations was raised during the first year. Prior to the formation of the present Ministry, the annual acreage of regular firewood plantations used to be 456 acres only.

Plantations of fuel species are being raised in the maidan divisions of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug within economic distances of consuming centres. The primary object of raising fuel plantations has been to encourage the use of firewood in place of cowdung largely used by villagers, so as to release cowdung which is badly required for manurial purposes for improving food production.

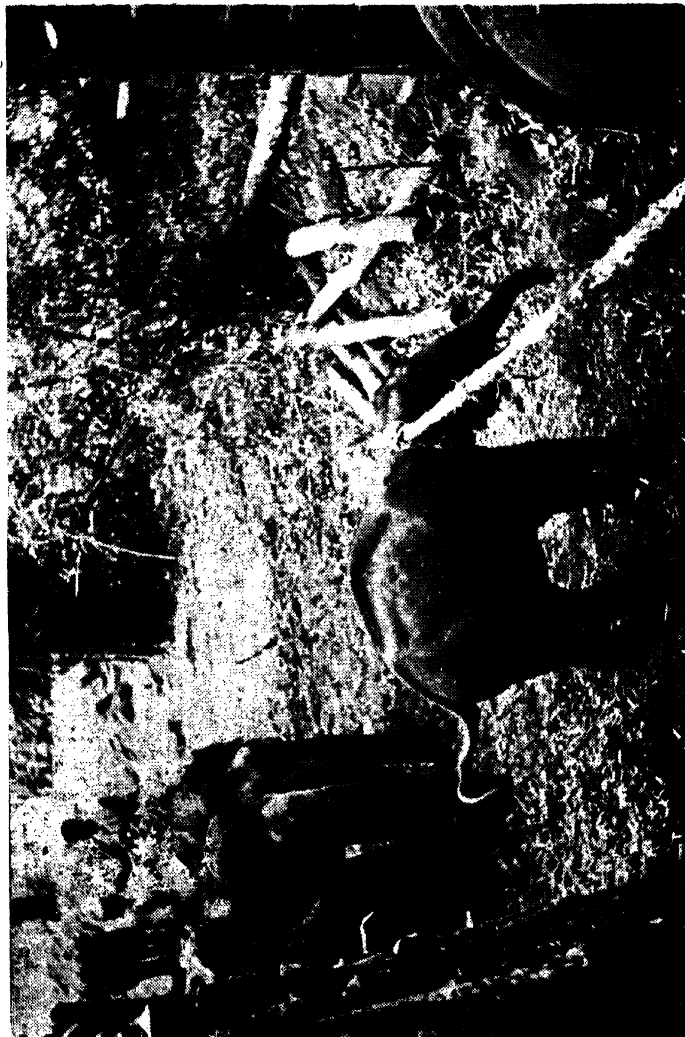
II. PROTECTION

It was found that, owing to certain defects in the Forest Act and Rules thereunder, a large number of men had directed their activities to clandestine removal of timber. It was also stimulated due to the high increase in timber prices. The Department was severely handicapped as there was no provision in law under which these culprits could be apprehended and successfully prosecuted. This resulted in a large draining of the resources of the State and the position reached a very serious state, as large quantities of timber, specially teak, were being lost. The present Ministry, realising the situation, were pleased to form a committee and on the recommendation of the committee, the Government promulgated as an immediate measure an ordinance known as 'Timber Movement Control Order.' In the meantime, the committee proposed amendments to the Forest Act and formulated new sets of rules for regulating transit of forest produce and control of private 'saw pits' and 'saw mills'

and 'other sawing contrivances.' After the promulgation of the 'Timber Movement Control Order,' the smuggling and other nefarious activities were practically stamped out. This 'Timber Movement Control Order' was replaced by 'Forest Produce Transit Rules' and 'The Saw Pits and Saw Mills Control Rules, 1948.' In order to execute these new rules, the new Ministry was pleased to sanction special checking staff at a cost of Rs. 8,676.

Sandal Spike.—The revenue from sandalwood to the State is on an average about Rs. 35 to 50 lakhs per year. A curious disease known as 'Spike' made its first appearance in 1900 and continued to play tremendous havoc to sandal trees by killing them outright. The disease spread so rapidly that rich sandal areas of Mysore, Mandya, Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan and Tumkur Divisions were almost threatened to be wiped out. Out of the nine districts, in only two districts, *viz.*, Chikmagalur and Shimoga, the sandal trees are free from this disease. The State was thus faced with a very serious problem as this valuable source of revenue to the State was almost going to be lost. Several researches to detect this disease were made in the past by the Mysore, Coorg and Madras Governments, but it was found that attempts made proved futile owing to lack of sufficient funds being placed at the disposal of the working staff. The present Ministry took all these points into consideration and were pleased to sanction resumption of the investigation on Sandal 'Spike', incurring an expenditure of Rs. 22,300 during the first year.

The Wood Working Factory.—Owing to the increase in the number of schools and hospitals, the demand for inexpensive and good furniture increased enormously. The market prices for these are exorbitant. In order to meet this demand, a Wood Working Factory was sanctioned by the present Ministry at a cost of Rs. 2,40,000 at Tumkur. It is proposed to manufacture furniture from the lesser known species of



A SCENE FROM THE RECENT SUCCESSFUL KHEDDA OPERATION.

timber, after kiln-seasoning them and which otherwise has no market value.

Timber Depots.—It was found that the poor raiyats in the dry districts, especially where timber is not found, were compelled to pay very high rates for their essential requirements, namely cartwheel sets and building materials. In order to meet this very urgent requirement, the Government were pleased to sanction the opening of departmental timber sales depots at Chitaldrug, Kolar, Tumkur and Mandya, where building materials and cartwheel sets are being made available at schedule rates. Further action has also been taken to fabricate doors and windows required for the construction of houses to the Adikarnatakas at the Government Saw Mills, Shimoga, and supply them on the indents of the Deputy Commissioners.

Revenue.—The contribution made by the Department to the revenues of the State continued to be very satisfactory during this period and, probably taking all factors into consideration, the Forest Department is one of the best revenue yielding and paying departments in the State. The average revenue before this period is Rs. 47,70,000 and the revenue during this period of 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50 is as follows :—

	Rs.
1947-48	.. 61,53,277
1948-49	.. 75,66,078
1949-50	.. 83,84,000 (anticipated to end of June 1950)

Other Special Features.—The Department has always interested itself in trying to solve the greatest problem, namely "Grow More Food." During this period, the Department made the largest sacrifices in surrendering some of its best areas for cultivation, the total area so surrendered being 4,127 acres. In addition, large quantities of planting materials

of both economic and fuel species were supplied to other departments and the public to implement the tree planting scheme.

In order to meet the growing needs of the increased cattle population, the Government abolished the levy of fee for grazing of cattle in State Forests.

Forestry Conference.—The venue of the First Conference at the international level to be held in India was chosen to be Mysore. The Conference came off in March 1949 and April 1949 and was known as the 'Far Eastern Conference.' This conference was an unique success and the Government of India paid special tribute to the State for the excellent arrangements made.

Kheddas.—The raiyats in the Mysore District have been repeatedly complaining against severe losses suffered by them due to the havoc done by wild elephants. During recent years, these have been found to increase in numbers and taking to raiding agricultural crops and gardens. Owing to the persistent demands from the raiyats and the acute food situation in the State, Government ordered two Kheddas in 1948 and 1949. Incidentally, these two Kheddas were held to coincide with the visits of the Hon'ble the Prime Minister and the I.L.O. Governing Body Session. Altogether 73 elephants were caught during these Kheddas and financially also the Government stood to gain as in the Khedda held in 1949. It is anticipated that the net revenue would be about Rs. 75,000.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister was pleased to requisition for presentation three elephants, one to Japan and two to the U. S. A. from the Mysore State.

It was during the period of the present Ministry that the revision of the scales of pay of the non-gazetted services was actually given effect to, in spite of the enormous increase in expenditure on establishment resulting from the same.

The present Ministry appreciated the disparity in the scales of pay that existed between the scale of pay

of the Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests of this Department and that of the corresponding grade officers of other departments and set it right by sanctioning an even scale of pay to the Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests in this Department. This has promoted a good deal of contentment among the senior gazetted officers of the Department.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

REORGANISATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT WORK

Under the scheme for the reorganisation of Rural Development work, a separate department has been created with the Commissioner for Rural Development as its head. The work of the amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes has also been entrusted to him. He is since placed in charge of the duties of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies also. The overlapping of work and duplication of offices has thus been avoided.

The agency for execution at the district and taluk level has remained the same. The District Development Officers and the Special Officers for Depressed Classes continue to work. But with a view to have effective supervision over the work of the amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes, two Regional Officers have been posted (1) one for Mysore Region, and (2) the other for the Bangalore Region. The Regional Officer of Bangalore Region is also the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner for Rural Development.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES

District and Taluk Development Committees have been constituted with certain powers of sanction of estimates, etc. With the establishment of these Development Committees, there are no separate Committees for Food or for the amelioration of Depressed Classes and duplication of the Committees has been avoided.

FORMATION OF CIRCLES

The existing hoblis in the districts have been formed



WINNOWING THE THRESHED GRAIN—A VILLAGE SCENE.

into convenient circles of 25 to 30 villages with a population of 10 to 15 thousand. Seven hundred and forty-eight circles have thus been formed. Each circle is in charge of a Revenue Inspector. The formation of circles has avoided the employment of separate Revenue Inspectors for food operations and has ensured closer contact between the village officers and the villagers with the administrative machinery at the taluk level.

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEES

The executive work has been speeded up by the establishment of the Central, District and Taluk Co-ordination Committees. These Committees meet every month to concert measures for the expeditious execution of the policies laid down by Government and the Development Committees.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

A fund called the Rural Development Fund has been constituted. The grants that were hitherto being allotted to the Rural Development works will be transferred to the Rural Development Fund. The creation of this Fund has obviated the lapsing of grants and has facilitated the utilisation of the unspent balance during the succeeding years. The progress in respect of rural development works can be judged in terms of outlay better than what was possible under the old system of assigning grants to village panchayets.

LOCAL INITIATIVE

With the organisation of the rural development work the local initiative has been kindled. The taluk committees have been showing keen interest in regard to the betterment of rural life. Sevadals are being organised. Students are taking part in rural uplift. A general feeling for concerted action for rural uplift has been noticeable.

The grants allotted under several items and the outlay incurred during recent years are as under :—

RURAL WATER SUPPLY.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>Outlay</i>	<i>No. executed</i>
	Rs.	Rs.	
1945-46	3,00,000	5,66,595	772
1946-47	7,76,000	8,58,672	725
1947-48	8,00,000	9,14,344	868
1948-49	10,00,000	9,90,925	559

INTER-VILLAGE ROADS.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>Outlay</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
1945-46	3,00,000	3,99,553
1946-47	6,00,000	7,20,868
1947-48	6,00,000	7,98,995
1948-49	6,00,000	9,31,660

A length of 590 miles of road was formed through the agency of the Public Works Department, and a length of 1,275 miles of road was laid through the Revenue Agency.

The new feature under the scheme was that a special grant of Rs. 2 lakhs was sanctioned during the year 1948-49 for the maintenance of the roads.

RURAL IMPROVEMENT WORKS.

The following figures indicate the grant and outlay :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
1945-46	10,00,000	3,96,411
1946-47	15,00,000	10,52,862
1947-48	15,00,000	12,10,794
1948-49	15,00,000	15,00,000



A TALK TO CHILDREN IN THE RURAL RECONSTRUCTION CAMPAIGN.

PROGRESS IN WORKS.

<i>Items</i>	<i>Works completed</i>	
	1947-48	1948-49
1. Drainage ..	80	185
2. Allotment of pits for manure ..	495	1,385
3. Monday labour—value of work done Rs.	2,62,068	Rs. 1,07,252
4. Adult literacy classes started ..	1,455	835
5. Rural libraries ..	713	89
6. Scouting introduced in villages ..	79	369

MULTI-PURPOSE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Co-operation :—Eighty-two Taluk and 743 multi-purpose co-operative societies were started during 1948-49. Their financial position was as under :—

	<i>Total paid up share capital</i> Rs.	<i>Total working capital</i> Rs.
1. Taluk M.P.C.S. ..	4,57,517	5,61,770
2. Circle M.P.C.S. ..	19,21,203	21,75,266

An impetus is given through these co-operative societies to conserve rural finance and scope is created for the sharing of benefits of money circulation in villages and to avoid the profiteering by middle men.

PROPAGANDA AND PUBLICITY

Ten vans fully equipped with public address system and educational films have been purchased and distributed among the districts at the rate of one van to each district. Propaganda is being carried on in rural development and other matters through these vans. Services of *Lavanikars* have been enlisted as propaganda lecturers, so that the

villagers may be taught through the medium of *Lavanis* and *Janapada Sahitya*, the modern developments.

SUPPLY OF RADIO SETS

One hundred and twelve radio sets have been supplied to the village panchayets at half the cost and sanction has also been accorded for the purchase of 320 more sets of radio receivers for supply at concessional rates to the deserving village panchayets having power supply.

FOOD PRODUCTION

The Rural Development Department is playing a prominent part in stepping up food production and in making the country self-sufficient. Necessary provision has been made in the budget for rural compost-making and steps have been taken to introduce legislative measures for making it an obligatory duty of the village panchayets to make compost pits. The Deputy Commissioners of several districts have taken action to prohibit felling of *honge* trees so that the green leaves may be released for agricultural purposes. Introduction of legislative measures for requisitioning the land for digging compost is under the active consideration of Government.

The administration of the village panchayets has considerably improved judged from the following more important items of work and Government are evincing greater and keener interest than before.

<i>Grants</i>		1940	1947-48	1948-49
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Assignments to Village Panchayets ..	1,61,000	15,00,000	15,00,000
	Rural Water Supply ..	3,00,000	8,00,000	10,00,000
	I.V.C. Roads ..	2,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
2.	Expenditure by Village Panchayets ..	12,39,034	22,86,099	Figures not yet ready.



FLOWERS ON SHOW AT THE TAI TAGH BANGALORE.



THRESHING RAGI—A VILLAGE SCENE.

<i>Grants</i>	1940 Rs.	1947-48 Rs.	1948-49 Rs.
3. Collection of Village Panchayet Taxes ..	14,70,603	21,87,390	15,12,445
4. Closing balance at the credit of Village Panchayets ..	24,93,415	61,51,146	40,34,234
5. Outlay on Public Works	4,20,544	12,10,829	Not yet available.
6. Value of work done by weekly labour ..	1,58,518	2,62,068	1,07,252

Special instructions have been issued for intensive improvement of headquarter villages of revenue circles, and in 24 villages selected for the agricultural labour enquiry by the Government of India.

AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITION OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES

Though Harijan uplift engaged the attention of Government in the past, the grants allotted for the amelioration of the conditions of the Depressed Classes were quite inadequate inasmuch as a portion of the grants allotted for Rural Reconstruction was earmarked mainly for acquisition of lands for providing building sites to the poor Harijans. Rules were also framed for the grant of lands and providing drinking water wells. But the main object of Government to relieve these down-trodden class of people from the economic and social dependance on the other sections of the population was not fulfilled.

The grants were therefore suitably enhanced. The grants allotted for the past two years were :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>Amount spent</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
1947-48	13,00,000	7,37,117
1948-49	18,00,000	17,63,372

A brief account of work done is noted below:—

<i>Items</i>	1947-48	1948-49
1. No. of acquisition cases sanctioned	139	147
	Rs.	Rs.
2. Amounts spent for acquisition of lands	82,178	60,165
3. Amounts spent for construction of houses	6,01,289	14,80,546

Arrangements were made for the supply of ready wooden materials by stocking the same in Shimoga District. With a view to seeing that the recipients of the free sites do not alienate them, orders have been issued to grant sites with the right of only permissive occupation for a period of ten years after which period they get occupancy rights. A scheme for providing 200 houses to the members of the Depressed Classes near Kengeri at a cost of Rs. 50,000 has recently been sanctioned.

The introduction of Prohibition, the Act for the removal of Civil Disabilities and the Temple Entry Act have gone a long way towards the betterment of this class in the social field.



REELING SILK FROM COCOONS.

SERICULTURE

Sericulture is the largest and most important cottage industry of the State and fits in admirably with agriculture which is the main occupation. The area under mulberry is about 80,000 acres and about 50,000 families are engaged in rearing silk-worms and the industry provides occupation to nearly two million people directly or indirectly. Mysore is the biggest silk producing area in India, being responsible for 60 per cent of production in India, producing about 15 lakhs of pounds of silk annually. The industry comprises of (a) mulberry cultivation and silk-worm rearing which practically go hand in hand, (b) silk reeling, including charka and filature, (c) spun silk manufacture, (d) silk weaving and (e) silk trade. The Government of Mysore have organised improvement and development of the industry in all its stages from mulberry cultivation to spun silk production and high class fabric weaving. Encouragement and assistance are given to sericulturists by organising production of high-grade disease-free silkworm seed, improvement in rearing by employing modern methods, improved cultural methods in mulberry cultivation, introduction of filature reeling and improvement in silk fabric production, and standardisation of silk production on international lines by maintaining a well-equipped modern Silk Conditioning and Testing House. The Government have thus taken up improvement of the industry on the most modern lines.

TARIFF PROTECTION

As the Silk Industry had suffered on account of cheap import of silk, etc., the Tariff Board appointed by the

Government of India enquired into the Silk Industry regarding protection to be extended. Mysore was selected as the venue for the enquiry. The Board paid visits to important sericultural areas in the State in September 1948 and acquainted themselves with the conditions prevalent there. The Sericultural Department marshalled the case for protection, both during the Board's visit to the State and at the oral enquiry held in Bombay, successfully against power opposition at the public enquiry. As a result of these endeavours, the Government of India granted protection to the industry by means of Tariff commencing in the first instance from 1st April 1949 to end of May 1951.

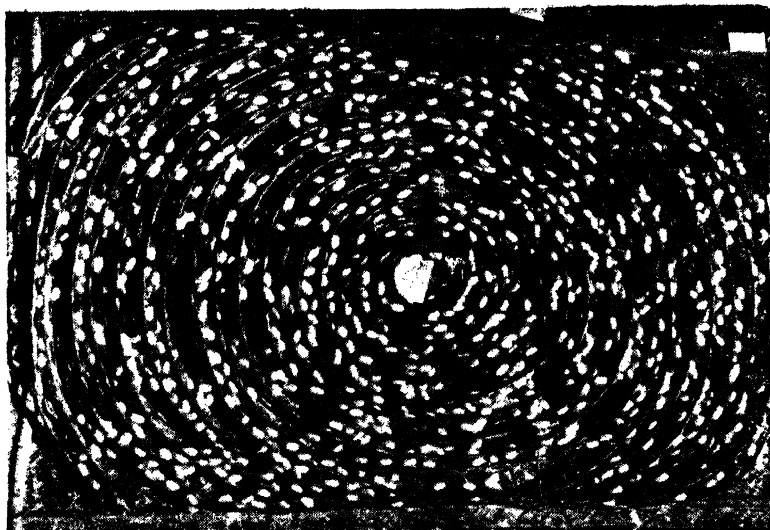
In order to assist the local weaving industry which has for some time past been adversely affected by high price of raw silk, the duties were subsequently modified.

STABILISATION OF SILK PRICES

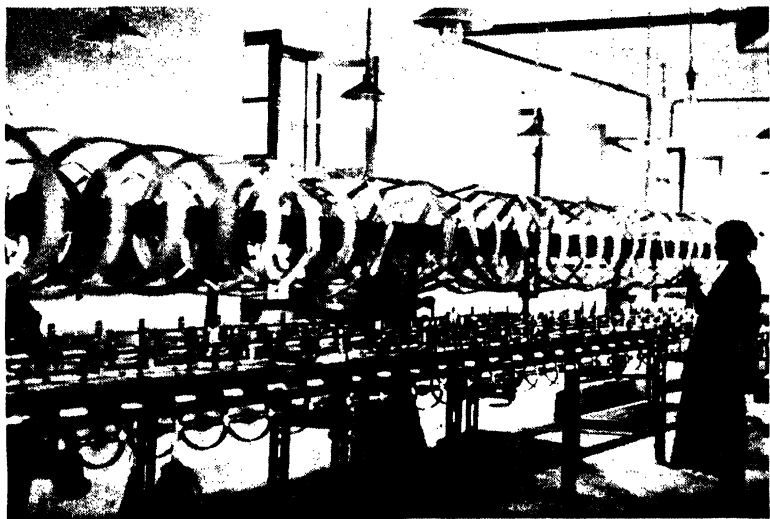
With a view to stabilising silk prices, 1,200 bales of Japanese silk were obtained and sold at an economic price to the industry with advantage to reeling and weaving industries and the consumers. The gross profit realised thereof was Rs. 1.96 lakhs. With a view to giving immediate relief to the silk weaving industry, particularly handloom silk weaving industry which was suffering for want of raw material, import licenses for importing silk worth 16 lakhs of rupees have been obtained and firm orders placed to obtain immediately 20,000 pounds of silk from Italy.

FILATURES

There were about 2,000 filature basins in the State of which only 200 Government Silk Filature basins, Kankanahalli, worked regularly and others were unable to produce silk owing to heavy cost of production and want of finance. Recently, however, the biggest filature, the Mysore Silk Filature, Ltd., with 900 basins, has commenced work, the



COCOON REARING IS A COTTAGE INDUSTRY.



REELING SILK IN ONE OF THE HUNDREDS OF PRIVATE
FILATURES IN THE STATE.

Government of Mysore having afforded finance and other assistance. Similarly the Kisan Silk Industries, Melur, was also given financial assistance and they have started work with 20 basins. Financial assistance has been sought for by the Karnataka Silk Filatures, Ltd., Devanahalli, and Sarvamanya Silk Filatures, Mysore, and is engaging the active consideration of Government. The question of granting a further loan to Kisan Silk Industries to enable them to start weaving and throwing sections in their Factory is also engaging consideration of Government.

PROVINCIAL SILK CONFERENCE

The Provincial Silk Conference was held under the auspices of the Government of Mysore on 15th July 1948 at which about 120 representatives of all the branches of the industry attended, besides representatives of the Madras Government. The Conference was opened by *Rajamantra Chintamani* Dr. Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., Dewan of Mysore, and was presided over by *Rajasevasakta* Sri P. Subbarama Chetty, Minister for City Municipalities and Muzrai. The Conference was held with a view to discussing the position of the industry and formulating long-range policies for its consolidation and development. Fifty-one subjects were dealt with and important resolutions were passed on 18 subjects. Most important amongst them are (1) Starting of Research Station and Training Institute, (2) Establishment of Cocoon Market, (3) Centralisation of Cold-storage Plants of Silk-worm Eggs, (4) Establishment of Silk Marketing Society, (5) Lifting ban on the export of silk-waste, (6) Formation of Advisory Committee of Sericulture, and (7) Vitalisation of the Mysore Silk Association. Action has been taken on almost all the subjects by Government either partially or completely. The Conference served the useful purpose of clarifying the most important issues concerning the development of the Industry.

TRAINING OF THE TECHNICAL PERSONNEL IN THE DEPARTMENT

In view of the shortage of technical personnel in the Department, the training of 60 candidates was sanctioned, of whom 39 candidates were trained in general sericulture. This enabled the Department to fill up some of the existing vacancies.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

Of the several development schemes for consideration before Government, Government have permitted the starting of a Sericultural Section attached to the Sericultural Research Institute and this started work from July 1949, with encouraging results (Capital cost Rs. 1,20,400, Recurring Expenditure Rs. 51,893). The Central Silk Board have proposed to give a subvention of Rs. 2 lakhs for research work in Mysore and the question of starting Sericultural and Botanical Sections (of the proposed Research Institute) with this subvention, supplemented by grants is being considered by Government.

A scheme for mulberry grafting prepared with reference to the results yielded by the demonstration of the Departmental experiments is also under consideration of Government.

The Scheme for Research on Silk-worm Nutrition at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 24,000 and this amount will be met from the subvention received from the Government of India.

In order to improve rearings on Hill Stations, the construction of departmental buildings at a cost of Rs. 22,000 on Biligirirangan Hills has been sanctioned and the Public Works Department is at it.

Sanction of Government has been accorded for installing Cold-storage Chambers at a cost of Rs. 75,000 for consigning eggs in the three Central Farms, viz., Channapatna, Sidlaghatta and Mugur (T.-Narasipur Division). The work of

installing cold-storage at Channapatna has been taken up on hand.

The purchase of a Reeling Unit at a cost of Rs. 31,000 has also been sanctioned by Government.

SUBVENTIONS

The vitalisation of the Mysore Silk Association (a body working for the development of the silk industry) was also considered by Government and a subvention of Rs. 500 per year for a period of three years from 1948-49 has been given to the Association. The services of a sericultural demonstrator have also been placed at their disposal to attend to the work of the Association. Accommodation for the office of the Association has been sanctioned as also subscription for copies of the Cocoon Market Report published by this Association.

The proposal for starting two seed cocoon farms, one at T.-Narasipur and another at Devanahalli and Government grainages at Santhemavathur and Hebbur and placing temporary Government grainages at Magadi and Sugganahalli are under active consideration of Government.

The sericulturists were extended the benefit of supply of groundnut oil cake from the advances of Rs. 20,000 made in this behalf by Government.

The scheme for opening a Central Silk Marketing Society is being considered.

GOVERNMENT SILK FILATURE, KANKANHALLI

This Institution was bought over by the Government of Mysore from the Government of India on 16th August 1945. This is a pilot institution having 200 basins and in spite of adverse circumstances, it has continued to work satisfactorily. Silk throwing was taken on hand on a small scale. Government have sanctioned the purchase of a twisting plant at a cost of Rs. 72,000 and building and equipment at a cost of Rs. 28,000. The installation of ten power-looms in

the factory at a capital expenditure of Rs. 60,000 and working capital of Rs. 65,000 has also been sanctioned.

Generally speaking, the important landmarks in the work of the Department during the last year were—

- (1) Securing Tariff Protection to Silk Industry.
 - (2) Popularisation of Mysore into Turkey Race.
 - (3) Compilation of results of grafts yielding 70% better results.
 - (4) Production of disease-free layings to the extent of four crores in spite of adverse circumstances.
 - (5) Active co-operation with the Silk Board.
 - (6) Holding of the Provincial Sericultural Conference which enabled definite decisions being taken.
 - (7) Training of 39 recruits to the department.
 - (8) Reduction in expenditure on routine work in 1948-49 from 2.60 lakhs of rupees to 2.26 lakhs of rupees and increase in Revenue from Rs. 1.32 lakhs to Rs. 1.53 lakhs.
 - (9) Financial sanction to several proposals and schemes to the extent of Rs. 5,16,900 non-recurring and Rs. 51,883 recurring.
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AMELIORATION OF LABOUR.

The Cabinet in Mysore has striven to improve the lot of the common man by legislative measures and administrative actions. Thus, Labour, which forms an important part of this commonality is receiving the highest priority of attention. The manifold activities of the Labour Department are a proof of the new orientation of outlook in dealing with labour problems. There is a shifting of emphasis from the purely basic requirements of the worker to an increasing provision of social security in recent labour legislation in Mysore.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

The Mysore Factories Amendment Act of 1948 (providing for holidays with pay to the workers and the starting of canteens in industries where there are 100 or more workers), the Payment of Wages Act, 1948 (stipulating that every worker should be paid his wages at regular intervals), the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (providing facilities for leave and security of tenure to the workers in a field which was hitherto neglected), the Mysore Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (providing for fixing minimum wages and work loads and thus eliminating the chances of exploitation of labour on the one hand and ensuring sufficient quantum of work to the employers on the other), the Employees State Insurance Act, 1949 (providing for security against certain recurrent risks like sickness, maternity and disablement, etc.), the Labour Housing Act, 1949 (which provides for setting up a Tripartite Corporation to build houses for labourers), and the Mysore Employment of Children Act, 1949 (prohibiting the employment of children under a certain age in some

industries like the beedi-making, transport and carpet-making industries, etc.), were all passed after the advent of the new Ministry.

The Government of India, with a view to securing uniformity of Labour Laws throughout the land, have requested that further legislation should be kept in abeyance in the matter of Industrial Relations. A comprehensive Bill called the Industrial Relations Bill is being drafted by them. But for this suggestion from the Centre, the consideration of the Mysore Labour Bill, 1948, might have been passed into law by now and our legislation would have been the most comprehensive and progressive. The draft rules under some of these Acts are already under active scrutiny.

TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE

The Mysore Industrial and Labour Conference, which was tripartite in composition, was held under the auspices of the Government of Mysore. About 150 delegates consisting of prominent industrialists and labour leaders of Mysore were invited. As many as 17 subjects relating to labour were considered. In pursuance of the decisions arrived at the Conference, four Sub-Committees were appointed for recommending the lines on which legislative and administrative action might be taken, *viz.*, Sub-Committees on Industrial Peace, Profit-Sharing, Housing and Plantations.

I. L. O. CONFERENCE

The Minister for Law and Labour, attended the 31st and 32nd Sessions of the I. L. O. held at San Francisco and Geneva, respectively, during June 1948 and 1949, as one of the delegates of the Government of India. A Conference of Labour Ministers in India and a Session of the Governing Body of the I. L. O. were held at Mysore during December 1949 and January 1950, and the Members and Delegates expressed great satisfaction at the rapid strides made by Labour in this State.

THE KOLAR GOLD FIELDS PAY COMMISSION

The Government appointed a Pay Commission for reviewing and reporting on employment and labour conditions in the Gold Mining Industry on the Kolar Gold Fields. The Commission submitted its report and the recommendations thereof are under active consideration.

The Government recently appointed a Wage Board to advise them regarding the fixation of the minimum rates of wages and work loads in respect of employment in the Kolar Gold Fields Mining and Metallurgical Operations. The recommendations of this Board have also been just received.

LABOUR WELFARE OFFICERS

Government have sanctioned the scheme of posting departmentally trained Labour Welfare Officers in Government-owned and Government-aided industrial concerns, irrespective of the wishes of the management. Their functions are to maintain a continuous liaison between Labour and Management, to prevent conflicts by timely intervention and to look after the welfare of labour in general. At present, there are 7 Labour Welfare Officers working in the Railways, Porcelain Factory, Government Electric Factory, Soap Factory, Sugar Factory and the Implements Factory at Hassan. Proposals to post Labour Welfare Officers to other undertakings are also engaging attention.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

Government have sanctioned an advance of Rs. 10 lakhs to the City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore, for undertaking construction of labour quarters according to the estimates and plans already approved by Government. The Government of India have been addressed to give the quota of money for house-building purposes as per their Housing Scheme. Meanwhile, private enterprise is also encouraged. The setting up of a Labour Housing Corporation under the

existing legislation in Mysore is however receiving the active consideration of Government.

LABOUR ENQUIRIES

As a result of the survey of the conditions of Plantation Labour, suitable legislation to ameliorate the condition of plantation labour is under the active consideration of Government. Besides this, the Government of Mysore, under the direction of the Government of India, is engaged in an Agricultural Labour Enquiry, with a view to fixing minimum wages, finding out the incidence of forced labour, and generally improving the conditions of agricultural labour. Some substantial progress has already been reported in these directions.

SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT

With a view to enforcing the provisions of this Act, three Inspectors have already been appointed, and it is under contemplation to appoint a few more Inspectors as well as Assistant Inspectors.

VISIT OF THE HONOURABLE MINISTER TO FACTORIES

With a view to studying at first hand the conditions of labour in various industrial concerns and suggesting ameliorative measures, the Honourable Minister for Law and Labour is having a regular programme of visits to the factories in Bangalore City. He has already visited a number of factories, met labourers and suggested many ameliorative measures. He has also arranged to meet the employers with a view to enlisting their co-operation in providing employment to the unemployed. The employers' meeting has become a regular feature of the activities of the Employment Exchange.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ORGANISATION

The Employment Exchange registered 3,370 persons in 1948-49 and placed 644 in jobs. Under the scheme for

training of ex-service personnel in further education, 287 persons were selected by the Board, of whom 62 completed the training course, 96 are under training and the remaining are waiting to join training centres. A sum of Rs. 70,367 has been spent to date on the training of ex-service personnel.

To place the organisation on a par with those in the sister States, an officer of the Resettlement Directorate was deputed during January 1949 to study several aspects of the working of the employment service organisation at Delhi and in the other States.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT WITHIN THE LAST DECADE.

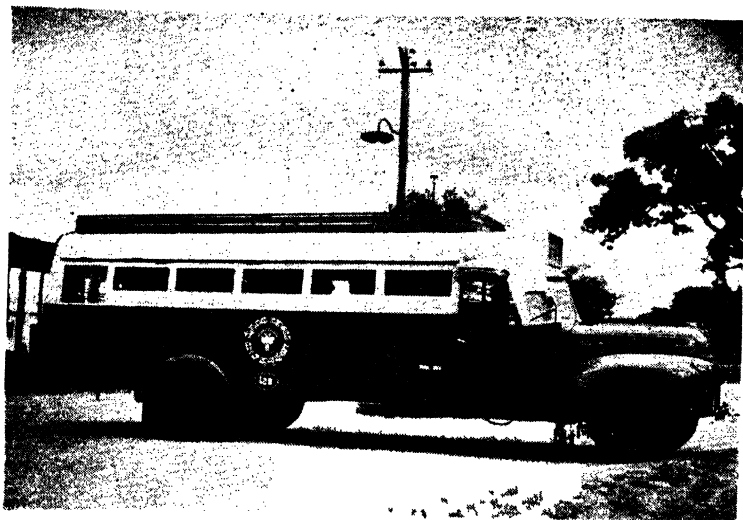
I. Number of Concerns and Employees thereof.

	1942-43	1947-48	End of 1949
1. Number of Large Industrial Establishments .	313	435	508
2. Average daily number of persons employed ..	69,957	88,976	99,306
3. Number of notified factories ..	350	515	542
4. Average daily number of persons employed.	49,414	60,384	64,641
5. Accidents in Factories	951	1,109	1,197

II. Welfare, Amelioration and Relief.

6. Number of Labour Enactments in force.	4	4	16
7. Number of departmental Labour Welfare Officers appointed .	Nil	4	7
8. Number of Labour Associations .. (Not stated)		70	71
9. Number of Canteens ..	Nil	(Not stated)	27

	1942 43	1947 48	End of 1949
10. Number of Standing Orders settled .. (Not noted)		57	66
11. Number of Industrial disputes dealt with ..	..	46	70
12. Extent of the Maternity Benefit :			
Number helped ..	315	370	469
Amount disbursed. Rs. 6,116-5-1)	Rs. 19,206-0-)	Rs. 24,118-8-0	
13. Workmen's Compensation :			
Number compensated .. (Not noted)		273	250
Amount disbursed. ..	..	Rs. 55,507-8-)	Rs. 87,818-9-9



A " STATE ROAD TRANSPORT " BUS, AS LUXURIOUS AS A
PULMAN CAR.



INTERIOR OF A BUS OF THE GOVERNMENT ROAD TRANSPORT.

ROAD TRANSPORT

NATIONALISATION SCHEME

The question of nationalisation of bus services in the State was under the consideration of Government since the year 1945, but the scheme was actually implemented only after the new Ministry came into power. The services were inaugurated on the 12th September 1948. They were increased from time to time as and when completely constructed buses were received from the body builders. The total number of buses put on the road as on 26th January 1950 was 130 and the number of routes operated was 170. The services radiate from and converge to Bangalore and touch several taluk and district headquarters in the State.

The total mileage performed daily by all the buses works out to 12,700 and the total number of passengers carried to end of January 1950 is estimated at 25 lakhs. On an average, 1,100 gallons of petrol are being consumed daily. The capital invested up to 1st January 1950 was Rs. 21,24,872. The gross earnings up to 1st January 1950 amount to Rs. 27,19,395 and the total expenditure including road cess, service tax, etc., to Rs. 21,68,468. The net revenue realised up to 1st January 1950 was Rs. 5,50,927 working out to a return of over 18 per cent per annum on the capital invested.

The maximum rates of bus fares which had been fixed at 10 pies per mile per passenger were reduced to 8 pies per mile for the first 50 miles and 6 pies per mile thereafter.

TRAVELLING FACILITIES

More facilities were provided to the travelling public in the interior parts of the State by sanctioning 122 additional

private bus services. The total number of services, both private and Government, is about 700 while there were about 400 private services at the beginning of 1947.

PETROL QUOTA TO THE STATE

As a result of repeated correspondence entered into with the Government of India, the petrol quota to the State which stood previously at about 9 lakhs gallons per quarter was increased to nearly 12 lakhs gallons per quarter.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

ENTOMOLOGY SECTION

Stored grains insects.—Work of a fundamental nature on the influence of mercury in the form of pure metal as well as tin amalgam on the eggs of insects infesting stored grains and other products, revealed the nature of the influence and the practical utility of mercury in the effective control of stored grains insects.

Investigations have revealed that very finely powdered paddy husk ash in intimate mixture is as effective as any mineral inert dust in its extremely good effect against all major hard-bodied insects infesting stored grains. A special commendable quality of this material is that it can be easily made from the ever available paddy husk in the villages in paddy growing areas.

A pyrethrum extract for a routine interior spray in grain stores and godowns, was developed. A regular use of this extract was found to check effectively all varieties of insect pests of the store.

Beneficial Insect Parasites. (Biological control of Insect pests).—Work on improved methods of breeding and manipulating the egg-parasite *Tricogramma minutum*, led to larger and more effective field liberations of this parasite in the Visvesvaraya Canal area covering a very large area of sugarcane in putting down the havoc caused by the cane stem-borer.

Biological studies of the beneficial egg parasites of the top borer of cane, revealed very useful facts in the behaviour and

life-history of another very promising egg parasite of cane pest, namely, *Tetrastichus* sp.

Large scale field control work.—As a result of the investigations carried out in the Entomology Section, effective methods of combating the serious pests mentioned below have been developed.

(1) Jola grasshopper in Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts.

(2) Jola earhead pests in Mysore and Mandya Districts.

(3) Beetle pest of paddy in Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Hassan Districts.

(4) Stem borer of kar ragi all over the State.

(5) Paddy grasshopper pest in Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Mysore and Kolar Districts.

As a result of this control work, very large areas of sorghum, paddy and ragi crops have been saved from the ravages of their severe pests.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY SECTION

The following investigations were started on the principal crops in pot-culture as well as in fields in the various experimental farms.

(a) *Phosphate manuring of legumes and its influence on soil fertility.*—Application of phosphatic fertilizers to green manure crop, instead of to the succeeding paddy crop direct, has produced in addition to long range improvement of soil fertility, higher yields up to 30-40 per cent of the normal.

(b) *Placement of phosphatic fertilizers.*—Phosphatic fertilizers such as superphosphate which have a tendency to get fixed at the place where they are applied and thus not reaching the roots of the crops, were applied at various suitable depths in the field and the effect on growth and yield of principal crops was studied. Effective depths for ragi was found to be 4-6 inches and for sugarcane 9 inches depth. The experiments are being continued.

(c) *Association of cereals with Legumes.*—Higher yields of Ragi as obtained when it was grown mixed with leguminous crops like soya bean and groundnut than when it was grown as a pure crop.

(d) *Phosphate requirements of Paddy and Sugarcane and influence of the form of the Fertilizer.*—At lower level bone-meal proved as effective as superphosphate for paddy but at higher levels there was greater response to superphosphate. Sugarcane did not show appreciable response for Phosphatic fertilizers.

(e) *Time of application of Nitrogen and its influence on the yield of paddy.*—Ammonium sulphate, which is generally applied to paddy at the time of its transplanting was applied at different periods after transplanting. Paddy gives better yield when Ammonium Sulphate is applied two to four weeks after transplanting.

(f) *Ammonium Nitrate as a Nitrogenous Fertilizer as compared to Ammonium Sulphate and other usual Nitrogenous Fertilizers.*—Ammonium nitrate which has become available in large quantities since the second World War, has been found as effective for the sugarcane and paddy as ammonium sulphate for the same quantity of Nitrogen.

(g) *The use of Hormone Weed Killer.*—Hormone preparations like Methoxene were used as a spray and as dust in paddy plots to kill the weeds and its effect on the final yield of straw and grain were studied. The results were rather inconclusive and the experiments are being repeated.

(h) *High manuring of Ragi over a number of years to study the effect on crop and soil fertility.*—These experiments which were repeated over a number of years show that though there is a response to higher doses of manure, the yield of grain is not commensurate with the heavy applications of manures, but the soil reaction was lowered considerably during the succeeding years.

(i) *Plant food requirements of potatoes.*—Experiments on the manuring of potatoes in red soil showed that potatoe

crop responds equally for nitrogen and phosphoric acid. The protein, starch and phosphorus contents of the tubers were found to increase proportionately.

(j) *Effect of the supply of plant food ingredients singly and in combination at different moisture levels.*—The results indicate that groundnut does not need nitrogenous manures which in fact depress yields. Application of phosphates to the plants resulted in a higher rate of water intake than under normal conditions.

(k) *Effect of soaking Ragi seed in solutions of Trace Elements.*—Ragi was soaked in various concentrations of boric acid and the seed so treated was later sown in plots. The results show that this kind of treatment gives higher yield. The experiment is being continued.

(l) *Experiments with trace elements like manganese.*—Methods for the estimation of manganese, iron and phosphates in plants and soils were first standardised. Experiments were then started for finding out the effect of soaking ragi seed in solutions of manganese, iron and phosphate. The results show that these solutions supply the initial needs of these constituents for the plant.

ECONOMIC BOTANY SECTION

A. *Paddy Section.*—*Maidan paddy.*—As some of the strains previously produced from Coimbatore sanna, suitable for the Maidan area, were found susceptible to paddy blast, work was started a few years ago for evolving new strains resistant to this disease. Two such strains, S. 718 and S. 748 were finally selected and distributed widely during the past two years. These strains are found not only blast resistant, but better yielders than the old strains from which they were produced. Under proper cultivation in raiyats' fields their yield has gone up to 25 pallas per acre, showing thereby their potentialities.

Though the strain S. 246, which now occupies a large area, is very satisfactory from the point of yield, it has one bad

quality of shedding grain in the field. To obviate this defect a number of crosses have been produced and a few of them seem to be very promising.

Punaji area.—From Hunischoovina Batta a new strain H. 320 was finally selected, after many years' trials, for distribution to the cultivators. It has given 3,000 lbs. per acre on the Hebbal Farm. Its rice is of medium quality and white in colour.

Summer paddy.—The following strains were finally selected during the period in question for release to the cultivators :—

H. 497.—A strain from Bangaruthega; paddy grain golden colour, thin and long. Rice white and flinty: yields 3,000 lbs. per acre on the Paddy Research Station at Nagenhalli.

H. 779.—A selection from Halubbulu; paddy grain medium size and rice white. Yield goes up to 4,000 lbs. per acre under suitable soil conditions.

Ceylon varieties.—Four varieties of 90-100 days' duration were obtained from Ceylon and studied during the past four seasons. Three of them have given 3,400 to 3,750 lbs. of grain per acre and seem to have a good future in Mysore.

Malnad paddy.—A large number of new strains intended for Hain Malnad conditions have been evolved at the Bikli Farm and of these, B. 281, B. 16, B. 194, B. 805, B. 1399 and B. 889 have been found very promising with an average yield of more than 2,500 lbs. per acre.

B. *Ragi*.—Ten improved strains have been finally selected and their seed is being multiplied for distribution. Their yield varies from 926 lbs. to 1,143 lbs. per acre. Varietal trials consisting of 65 early, 25 medium and 125 late-maturing selections are under trial.

C. *Oilseeds*.—The seed of two improved varieties of groundnut, H.G. 3 and H.G. 4 was multiplied this year for distribution to raiyats during the next season. Groundnut, *Arachis Numbyquarae*, a heavy yielder (30 maunds per acre),

suitable for confectionery purposes, is grown on a bulk scale as an inter-crop at the Fruit Research Station, Hessarghatta. The popular and early maturing variety 'Spanish' is also being multiplied at the Fruit Research Station.

Twelve promising varieties of castor obtained from outside, were under observation at the Visvesvaraya Canal Farm and the Babbur Farm. Their yields vary from 440 lbs. to 600 lbs. per acre. At the Babbur Farm, nearly 60 selections are under yield tests.

D. *Root crops*.—Twelve varieties of sweet potatoes secured from abroad and locally are under trial. A scheme submitted for breeding sweet potatoes and tapioca has been sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

E. *Asiatic Cottons*.—Some of the line cultures obtained from hybridization have yielded very good results. The natural hybrid cross obtained between Asiatic and American is very promising. Improvement of selection 69 is being effected. In all 200 line cultures and 20 standard varieties are under observation.

F. *Flax*.—Eleven varieties obtained from outside were tested for their yield along with a few selections made locally. All the varieties grown with restricted irrigation came up well and were free from any disease or pest. The selections appear to be superior to varieties.

G. *Jola*.—Nearly 15 selections of kaki jola are under trial at Hebbal Farm. At Visvesvaraya Canal Farm, 15 improved bili jola strains are under trial; of these, B. 40, M. 86, M. 89 are encouraging. At Babbur Farm, 12 improved selections have given good results.

H. *Cowpea*.—Twenty-five varieties including the local are under yield trials at Hebbal Farm. As against the local, the yield of nine varieties, viz., Tabora 728 B; 4 A; Tabora 732 A; local Tanganaka 626 B; local Zanzibar 625 D; and Cowpea variety A. are promising. They have given nearly 300-400 per cent above the local variety.

I. *Schemes*.—Seven schemes partly subsidised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Indian Central Cotton Committee are being worked.

J. *Scheme for breeding of Groundnuts*.—In addition to the multiplications and distribution of H.G. 4 seed, breeding work on erect and spreading varieties are under way. It is anticipated that some highly promising strains will be available for further tests in the coming season.

K. *Scheme for co-ordinated Research on Pulses*.—Experiments were laid at Hebbal Farm, Visvesvaraya Canal Farm, and Babbur Farm. In Thogari five high yielding drought resisting strains are being multiplied for trial in raiyats' fields. One very promising strain in Hurali and some good strains of Kadale (gram) and Avare recently selected are under pre-final and final yield trials. Three Soyabeans varieties which yield well are under multiplication. The average yield of the improved pulses is more than 60 per cent as compared with the local.

L. *Scheme for Breeding Small Millets*.—Experiments on Same, Baragu, and Oodulu are being conducted at Babbur Farm. Very good strains in Baragu and Same are being multiplied. Improved strains give nearly 80 per cent more yield.

M. *Fruit Research Scheme, Hessarghatta*.—Multiplication of promising stock varieties and budding of the same with the promising scions, Rome Beauty Glengyle Red, and Christmas were completed. In varietal trials it was found again that Red Rome, Rome Beauty and Christmas were the best varieties. Of the stock varieties, No. 14, 15, 1, and IX were found to be superior to Northern Spy, and No. 3 was very vigorous. Nearly 472 apple plants consisting of 19 varieties were planted and the plants are coming up well. A new varietal trial of pineapple is being taken up. Bezwada varieties of Figs, once again gave a high yield. Papaya varieties and Sapota fruit plants have given bumper crops. Avacados have started fruiting and are in demand.

Work on Grapes, Pomegranates, Custard apples, Jack fruits, and Rose apples have made good progress.

About 8,000 plants were sold and nearly 10,000 grafted plants are ready for sale. The average income varies between Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000 per annum.

N. Coconut Nursery Scheme.—Selection of mother trees reported to yield good nuts were selected in Arsikere, Channarayapatna, Tiptur and Chiknayakanahalli Taluks. In all 300 trees have been selected. Nearly 7,000 nuts of these trees were planted and their seedlings were sold. There is very good demand for these seedlings and another batch of 20,000 seedlings are in beds and will be ready for distribution in June. One more nursery to be started at Tumkur has been sanctioned recently and it is expected to produce 15,000 seedlings per year.

O. Mysore Cotton Scheme.—M.A. 5 (a cross between Co. 2 and Uganda cotton) is a superior strain and is in very great demand. The area under this strain is expanding rapidly. Other American improved varieties of much promise are M.A. 10 and M.A. 11. Of the Egyptian cottons, Giza 7 and Giza 12 have given good results. These have done well in Arsikere area and at Babbur. They will be multiplied for trials in cultivators' fields.

One other scheme has recently been sanctioned for physiological investigations of the causes for low yields of Egyptian Cottons in Mysore as compared to those in Egypt and it is expected to commence shortly.

P. Sugarcane.—The requirements of the Sugar Factory at Mandya are being met by two varieties of sugarcane, H. M. 320 and Co. 419, which have shown signs of deterioration and require to be replaced by suitable strains as early as possible. With this object in view the sugarcane improvement work is in active progress at Hebbal, Babbur and the Visvesvaraya Canal Farm.

At Visvesvaraya Canal Farm, 4 selections of the 1940-43 batches of seedlings produced in Mysore, have reached the

stage of final varietal trial. At Babbur, 5 varieties have reached the fourth year of yield tests and their capacity for ratooning is being tested. At Hebbal, 5 selections of 1943-47 batches of seedlings obtained from Coimbatore are under study.

All these require some more trials before final selections are made out of them for distribution to the cultivators.

In addition, a large number of seedlings produced in Mysore and at Coimbatore are under various stages of trial and some of them also are quite promising.

It is hoped that within the next 2-3 years, new varieties suitable to take the place of H.M. 320 and Co. 419 will be finally selected.

Q. Scheme for breeding of lengthy reeds.—In order to secure long reeds suitable for weaving mats, collections of different reeds, exotic and indigenous was taken up. First harvest of the crop of these reeds has given a few promising strains which are long and useful.

The Agricultural Department, as at present, is only in charge of agricultural extension work. In 1947, administrative sanction was accorded to 10 out of 20 post-war schemes which were initiated in the following years :—

(1) Multiplication and distribution of improved seeds.

(2) State-wide Tractor Service.

(3) Organisation of rural compost.

(4) Opening of 5 Regional Farms.

(5) Opening of 50 Taluk Farms.

(6) Starting two more Kannada Agricultural Schools.

(7) Holding a short course in visual agricultural education for leading farmers.

(8) Organising plant protection service.

(9) Holding Agricultural competitions for progress.

The progress made under each scheme as well as in the other activities of the Department for the past 5 years is given in the following statement :—

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Year	Value of sales			Distribution of improved seeds			Distribution of oil cake and fertilisers			Distribution of implements					Area served by tractors	Number of tractors	Subsidy on G. M. F.		
	Value of seeds	Value of manures at concession	Value of implements	Ragi	Paddy	Jola	Oil cakes	AmSst	Supers	Bone meal	Others	Ploughs	Cultivators	Cane mills				J. B. pans	Karagi
1944-45	1,69,944	5,78,650	11,32,925	718	7,161	240	4,971	94	187	316	..	2,807	52	24	74	..	677	..	3,02,514
1945-46	2,93,723	7,65,436	10,89,639	1,607	17,289	1,166	7,832	163	461	688	..	3,333	37	43	38	15,730	576	6	6,45,860
1946-47	3,89,845	14,31,233	12,68,258	4,406	20,392	772	6,874	2,529	1,115	512	1,368	3,865	210	19	159	21,149	1,913	21	6,41,793
1947-48	3,55,220	11,24,733	16,22,517	2,384	19,784	419	4,977	1,201	442	199	2,207	3,360	132	40	390	19,439	2,308	66	9,44,147
1948-49	4,00,170	19,26,978	14,05,842	898	16,240	241	9,636	664	2,087	507	1,774	2,356	203	63	177	30,006	16,833	148	18,00,000 (approximately)

(approximately)

Year	Receipts from school		Receipts from Bahhur		Acres for which staple cotton was distributed		Value of chemicals and insecticides sold		Production and distribution of compost	
	Farms	Rs	Farm	Tons	Improved	Tons	Value	Tons	Production	Tons
1944-45	6,142	14,759	..	15,600	..	15,600	..	7,200	..	7,200
1945-46	5,587	7,969	..	19,740	..	19,740	..	12,000	..	12,000
1946-47	5,653	11,638	500	26,160	500	26,160	1,47,509	13,890	26,160	13,890
1947-48	9,694	12,317	3,000	27,587	3,000	27,587	1,26,798	19,453	27,587	19,453
1948-49	17,952	19,880	5,700	31,920	5,700	31,920	2,18,885	19,786	31,920	19,786

EXCISE

The outstanding achievement of the Ministry in the field of Excise administration is the introduction of total Prohibition in more than half the State.

Prohibition was first introduced in July 1938 as an experimental measure in certain parts of Channapatna and Ramanagar Taluks and gradually extended to the whole of both these taluks by June 1947. Liquor shops in Pavagada and Molkalmuru Taluks were also closed from 1st January 1947 with a view to help the Madras Government in their prohibition policy. On the recommendations of a committee appointed to examine the question of introducing total Prohibition in the State, a 20 per cent cut was effected both in the number of shops and in the supplies to shops with effect from 1st July 1947.

The progress achieved during the nine years from July 1938 to July 1947 was, however, small. In order to achieve better results, the Ministry decided to give up the scheme of progressive reduction in shops and supplies, in favour of complete prohibition by districts. The three districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug were accordingly declared dry from 1st July 1948 and two more districts of Chikmagalur and Shimoga from 1st July 1949. Out of nine districts, five are now completely dry. In addition, all shops in a five-mile belt area adjoining the Madras State have also been closed with effect from 1st April 1948.

Various other measures to minimise the drink evil, such as enhancement of duty and license fee, reduction in strength of spirits, shifting of shops from thickly populated areas, etc., have also been undertaken.

The question of enforcing Prohibition effectively in the dry districts also engaged the serious consideration of Government. Necessary legislation was introduced and a committee was appointed in May 1949 to consider the desirability of entrusting Prohibition work to the Police Department and the recommendations of this Committee are now before Government.

As a result of introducing total Prohibition by districts, large areas of valuable lands, hitherto under date groves, have been released and a Committee has been appointed to investigate the question of releasing these lands for cultivation of food crops. Manufacture of palm gur is also being experimented and facilities by way of grant of trees, free of tax, etc., have been given, to conduct experiments in Chiknaikanahalli Taluk. It is expected that manufacture of palm gur can be undertaken in the State as a fruitful cottage industry.

Possession and use of prepared opium has also been prohibited throughout the State, except by confirmed and licensed addicts as on 1st August 1949.

A comparative statement showing the reduction in the number of shops, fall in consumption, etc., and revenue and expenditure for the years 1937-38, 1946-47 and 1948-49 is given below :—

NUMBER OF SHOPS.

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Arrack.</i>	<i>Toddy.</i>	<i>Ganja.</i>	<i>Opium.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1949-50	..	133	676	74	36	919
1948-49*	..	274	1,000	122	53	1,449
1946-47	..	516	2,098	255	83	2,952
1937-38	..	536	2,314	260	89	3,199

* Includes figures for Civil Station, Bangalore.

FINANCES.

		<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
		Rs.	Rs
1948-49*	..	2,01,57,278	8,38,277
1946-47	..	2,06,55,653	4,71,695
1937-38	..	54,20,071	3,87,152

OFFENCES.

1948-49	..	.	..	3,721
1946-47	..	..	..	4,721
1937-38	..	..	..	4,892

In regard to Central Excise Duties, the Government felt that the formula of sharing the proceeds between the Centre and the State was not favourable in respect of certain items and they have, therefore, been strongly urging the Government of India for a larger share in these revenues to help the State finances.

* Includes figures for Civil Station, Bangalore.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL

The Revenue Administration of a State, being the backbone of the administration, is so wide and varied in its scope that a description of it cannot possibly be all-comprehensive and it should not, therefore, be taken that the short survey of the administration given in the ensuing paragraphs covers all the details of the working of the Department in its various spheres of activity. A brief reference has been made to important events and statistics in order to give a bird's eye-view of the history of the Department for the past decade.

TERRITORIAL ADJUSTMENTS

With a view to facilitating the proper administration of the territorial enclaves in the various Provinces and States in the Indian Union, the Government of India convened a Conference of the representatives of the Provinces and States concerned, to consider the proposals regarding the future alignment of such enclaves. In pursuance of the decisions reached at the Conference, the Government of Mysore handed over charge of 15 villages with an assessment of Rs. 5,529 and *jodi* of Rs. 227-8-0 to the Government of Madras and took over administration of 67 villages that formed part of Madras prior to 25th January 1950.

CONSTITUTION OF THE LAND REVENUE REVISION COMMITTEE

For a long time there was a persistent demand in both the Houses of Legislature and the public for a revision of the land revenue system prevailing in the State and also for the

abolition of the Jahgirs, etc. Having regard to the trend of opinion in the Legislatures and the steps taken by the Provincial Governments, a Committee has been constituted to examine and suggest measures for revising the existing land revenue system in the State and to examine the desirability of abolishing the Jahgirs and Inams. The Committee has concluded its deliberations and its recommendations are awaited.

THE ALIENATED VILLAGES (PROTECTION OF TENANTS) EMERGENCY ACT OF 1949

It was found necessary to provide suitable protection to the rights of tenants in *Jodi* and *Inam* villages where several cases of dispute between the Jodidars and tenants were brought to the notice of Government. With this end in view, the Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants) Emergency Act of 1949 was promulgated on 25th December 1949. This Act provides for the temporary protection against eviction of tenants in alienated villages, and for ensuring that the tenants are not deprived of the usual amenities and for the prevention of the alienation of reserved land or lands in the possession of tenants.

CONSTITUTION OF HOBLIES AND CIRCLES ON A NEW BASIS

Bhadravati was constituted into a new Taluk and Gudibanda Sub-Taluk was converted into a Taluk. Kumsi Sub-Taluk was abolished and merged in the Shimoga Taluk.

The number of hoblies or circles in the State was almost doubled with a corresponding increase in the number of Revenue Inspectors with a view to ensure intensive work in the field of Rural Development and Food Procurement and also to avoid overlapping of jurisdiction.

REVIEW OF FACTUAL FIGURES

To relieve the distress caused by the unseasonal rainfall, remissions of land revenue to the tune of Rs. 3,77,037 were

sanctioned during the year 1948-49 against Rs. 2,40,800 during 1947-48 and Rs. 2,45,910 during 1946-47.

With a view to improving the millet position of the State, certain concessions were granted for cultivation of Kar Ragi and Kar Paddy during the summer months in the Visvesvaraya Canal area and other parts of the State.

The maximum limit of subsidy was enhanced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per well in all the districts. With a view to stepping up production, it was ordered that only food crops should be grown for a period of 5 years under wells for which subsidy was sanctioned. Grants of subsidies were made in the year 1948-49 in 2,139 cases and a sum of Rs. 6,93,000 disbursed to the grantees. There was a net increase of 26,472 acres of land under cultivation.

THROWING OPEN OF AMRIT MAHAL KAVAL LANDS AND DATE GROVES

Proposals for the surrender of 43,989 acres of Amrit Mahal kaval lands to the Revenue Department are under the consideration of Government.

An extent of 255,628 acres of Date Reserve land was available during the year 1948-49 and an extent of 881 acres was surrendered during the year. The question of taking over a large extent of Date reserve to the Revenue Department is under the consideration of a Committee constituted for the purpose.

CONCLUSION

Judging from the facts mentioned above, and the figures in the appended statement, one will see that although there is not a marked improvement in the extent of lands brought under cultivation from year to year or in the amount of land revenue realised, large amounts are being spent towards irrigational facilities by subsidising and advancing loans and concessions are being granted by way of remissions of land

revenue on a more liberal scale. The change in the political outlook of the country has necessitated a corresponding change in certain fundamental principles and policies of revenue administration. No pains have been spared to ascertain the difficulties and grievances of the raiyat and providing him suitable relief, realising that the prosperity of the State depends on the well-being of the hewers of wood and drawers of water.

DARKHASTS.

		1938-1939	1939-1940	1940-1941	1941-1942	1942-1943
A. Number of darkhasts						
Total extent of land disposed of	..	26,792	29,335	29,847	29,941	25,139
.. Acres	..	.....	.....	.....	23,508	19,205
Total amount realised	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.. Rs.	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B. Area of assessed waste lands available						
Total assessed waste lands available for cultivation	..	993,544	1,000,307	1,005,008	998,198	926,553
Area taken up for cultivation	..	60,952	55,404	73,114	103,186	70,431
Assessment of lands taken up	..	91,761	75,947	93,406	1,39,132	1,04,439
Area relinquished	..	39,116	33,145	33,511	25,259	10,759
Assessment of lands relinquished	..	55,164	45,493	44,309	37,787	16,025
AREA CROPPED AND YIELD.						
A. Area under occupation	..	7,747,290	.....	7,812,076	7,897,565	7,965,131
Net area cropped	..	6,315,457	.....	6,515,027	.....	6,587,093
B. Outturn of crops.—						
Paddy and Ragi in terms of annas (Average).	..	7.9	7.19	9.6	9.15	9.48
				9.22	8.4	7.5
					9.0	8.4
DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE STATEMENT.						
Total Revenue Demand	..	Rs. 1,50,56,604	1,55,30,546	15,59,685	1,51,71,125	1,50,47,944
Remissions	..	Rs. 5,03,077	3,30,994	1,84,872	3,28,150	6,36,643
Percentage of collections	..	Rs. 78.9	83.7	85.3	88.8	90.7
LOANS.						
Takavi loans advanced	..	Rs. 75,865	.....	51,982	46,743	36,960
Land Improverment loan disbursed	..	Rs. 45,342	.....	34,950	32,920	26,912
For irrigation wells	..	Rs. 2,860	.....	1,550	825	237

FINANCE

The following table shows the Revenue and Expenditure of the State for the years 1938-39, 1947-48 and 1948-49 :—

(In lakhs of rupees)					
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Gross</i>	<i>Exp. met</i>	<i>Net exp.</i>	
		<i>Exp.</i>	<i>from funds.</i>		
1938-39	398.28	404.46	6.97		397.49
1947-48	1,070.62	1,164.47	96.44		1,068.03
1948-49	1,184.39	1,457.23	272.84		1,184.39

The large increase in Revenue from 1938-39 to 1948-49 is mainly due to Income-tax, Excise, Forest including sandal oil, Miscellaneous Taxes, Duty on Gold, Land Revenue, Interest, Sandal Oil, Stamps and Registration, Electrical and Industrial works. These increases are due to increase in the rates of duty or tax, new levies like duty on gold, excise duties on tobacco, vegetable products, coffee, etc., and due to normal expansion as in the case of electrical revenue. During the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 when the present Ministry was in office, there have been no important taxation measures and in spite of Prohibition in five Districts, there has been no decrease under Excise Revenue. Sales-tax has been newly introduced and this levy which secures a uniform mode of taxation had to be resorted to with a view to safeguarding the loss on account of introduction of Prohibition and increased expenditure in nation building departments. The duty on gold has since been abolished as this levy acted as an undue burden on the mining industry and almost crippled the working of the mines. The new agreement with the Mining Companies securing representation of Government on the directorate, audit by Government agency, control of

expenditure, etc., has the important characteristics of a nationalised mining industry.

As a result of financial integration, some of the items of Revenue like Income-tax, Railways, Excise Duties, etc., will disappear from 1950-51.

The large increase in Expenditure is mainly due to expenditure of all departments especially Education, Medical and Health, Public Works, Public Improvements, Agriculture and Veterinary and increased charges on account of interest on Public Debt and Pension. The increase is also due to revision of scales of pay of gazetted and non-gazetted staff at a cost of about Rs. 1½ crores recurring to which the present Ministry was committed before it assumed office. The total cost of dearness allowance alone is about Rs. 1½ crores. The creation of the Food Department and the heavy subsidies also add to the substantial increase in expenditure on Revenue Account.

CASH POSITION

On 1st July 1947 the total cash and investments were about Rs. 33.50 crores and on 1st July 1949 this figure declined to Rs. 23 crores. Besides, there was increased balance under unfunded Debt by Rs. 46 lakhs and Deposits 180 lakhs. The total cash outgoing other than on account of Revenue Expenditure may be taken as about Rs. 1,275 lakhs. This outgoing may be explained as under :

	Rs. in lakhs.
Increase under Loans and Advances ..	190
Capital Expenditure including food ..	778
Reduction of liabilities :	
Local and other Funds	36
Reserve and Depreciation Funds ..	124
Miscellaneous (Remittances and Suspense).	133

1,261

The Capital Outlay mainly represents payments made on account of commitments made by the previous

Ministry. The heavy loans granted and investments made during the term of the office of the present Ministry are :—

(1) Shares in Aircraft	..	..	33.33
(2) Shares in Airmec	..	..	7.50
(3) Mysore Tobacco Co.	..	..	1.00
(4) Loans to Local Bodies and Industrial Concerns in 1947-48	..	..	15.00
(5) Loans to Ganeshar and Shankara Textiles			30.00
(6) Loan to Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Co.	..	..	23.25
(7) Tobacco Co., and Silk Filatures	..	..	3.75

113.83 or
Rs. 114 lakhs.

The total disbursement on account of arrears of pay due to revision of scales with retrospective effect alone is over a crore of rupees.

It may be stated that the present cash position is mainly due to the expenditure on the Food Supply Department and Capital Expenditure. Ever since the Food Department started, i.e., from 1943-44 to 1949-50, the total cash advanced is about Rs. 1,089 lakhs. Of this, about Rs. 550 lakhs have been written off as losses on account of subsidy and taking into account net cash of Rs. 134 lakhs remitted to the Treasury, the balance available in the form of food-grains, etc., is about Rs. 400 lakhs. The heavy subsidy and the deterioration in cash position could be avoided only by increased production and changing the present policy of procurement at higher price and selling at a lower price. A balanced Budget can be achieved only by the hearty co-operation of all sections of the people.

POLICE.

The constitutional agitation of the Mysore Congress in common with the All-India Congress, resulted in the establishment of Responsible Government in the State in the latter part of October 1947 and the assumption of office by a new Ministry. The public, in general, were seen taking keen interest in the administration of the Police Department, particularly in respect of the behaviour of the police officers towards the public. Police officers and men were instructed to change their outlook and work as servants of the people and avail of the full and hearty co-operation of the public in the discharge of their duties.

At the outset, it must be stated that the period from October 1947 to about September 1948 was one of continuous trouble and difficulties which taxed the Police to the utmost. Hardly two months after the Ministry assumed charge, communal disturbances of a serious magnitude cropped up in Bangalore and Shimoga and other places in the State. This was immediately followed by the unfortunate incident of Mahatma Gandhi's demise which had its repercussions throughout the State. The arrangements made for the Governor-General's visit during January and February 1948 had to be cancelled and the Police had thereupon to face the strike of students. The lull in March and April 1948 was only a prelude to the big storm which started in April and May 1948 in connection with the Hyderabad Police action. The instructions of the Government were implemented and vigorous steps were taken by this department to ensure protection of life and property

in this anxious period when it was even apprehended that an attack by air would take place and necessary arrangements for combating the effects of such attacks were also made. Serious off-shoots of this occasion which manifested themselves, were the strike of almost the entire police force in the Civil Station and the communal disturbances at Tiptur. Effective and prompt action was taken in handling the situation and putting down the trouble. Towards the end of September 1948 when the Police action in Hyderabad State was successfully concluded by the marching of the Indian Army into Hyderabad, the emergent arrangements made in the State were relaxed.

Again in November and December 1948, there were R.S.S. activities which assumed rather a serious turn followed by the strike of labourers in the Kolar Gold Field. Even the year 1949 continued to be one of great anxiety to the police. There was a major communal clash at Sira in March 1949, coupled with the strike of the labourers at the Kolar Gold Field Mines in November 1949. Communist activities were also a source of great anxiety to the police.

Continuing economic depression, the paucity of food-stuffs and the imposition of Control Orders in respect of medicine, iron and steel threw a very great responsibility and a variety of additional duties on the police. This period was also marked by the visits of His Excellency the Governor-General of India, the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and other very distinguished persons. Various conferences of world importance were held in Mysore. The Procession of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore during Dasara attracted an unprecedented number of people. The police handled the situations so well that the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister of India was graciously pleased to commend the work of the Mysore Police for the arrangements made during his visit to the State.

The following are some of the important and noticeable features of the work of the department :—

(1) Percentage of conviction in respect of cases registered has gone up from 26.1 in 1947-48 to 57.1 in 1948-49 and this is an encouraging feature.

(2) Good progress has been made in the matter of provision of quarters for the police officers and men and buildings for police stations and police offices.

(3) Recruitment and training of four battalions of the M.S.A.R.P. at the instance of the Government of India at the time of the Hyderabad Police action.

(4) Shifting of the Police Training School from Bangalore to Krishnarajapuram with the ultimate object of improving it on up-to-date and modern lines.

(5) Purchase of additional motor vans for use in the Police Department. There are now 70 police vehicles in the department excluding those of the Fire Brigade, distributed at headquarters and in districts. This has enabled the police force being sent to any place of disturbance within the shortest possible time.

(6) Holding of police exhibitions to educate the public in the methods employed in the prevention and detection of offences with a view to enlist their co-operation in this behalf. These police exhibitions were greatly appreciated.

(7) Two Police Inspectors of the C.I.D. were trained in the United Kingdom and the United States of America in police work.

(8) Above all, the morale and efficiency of the force have tended to improve in the right direction and the policeman is no longer an object of distrust and dread as in former days.

(9) During the last quarter of 1949, as a result of the general policy of the Government to effect economy in

expenditure to balance the budget of the State, the Departmental Committee constituted for the purpose, had to recommend heavy retrenchment in the Civil and Armed Branches of the Police force resulting in a savings of nearly Rs. 6,50,000.

The following are some of the important proposals which are under the consideration of Government :—

(1) Revision of the uniform of the subordinate Police. It is proposed to devise a uniform which, while being dignified, will cost less.

(2) Programme of construction of more buildings in Bangalore City and elsewhere. A sum of Rs. 2,00,000 may be provided annually for this purpose.

(3) Opening of a scientific laboratory with a Psychogalvanometer in the Provincial C.I.D. to enable detection of offences. A sum of Rs. 50,000 may be required for this.

(4) Amalgamation of the Fire Brigade Units. This will result in savings and increase efficiency.

(5) Revision of the Mysore Police Act.

(6) Integration of the Mysore Police service with the Indian Police service. This is being taken up by the Government.

Housing accommodation for the men and officers is a crying need. At present, as there are no quarters in most places, the men and officers live at times 5 miles or more from their stations. This feature is likely to result in lowered efficiency. Consistent with the financial position of the State, quarters will have to be provided for men and officers as near their station as possible. In order to cut down cost, even quarters of the type now proposed to be constructed for housing factory labour may be thought of for housing the Police force.

Statement showing the Incidence of Crime and the cost
of the Police Department.

Year		Total Cognisable cases (True cases)	Percentage of conviction	Percentage of property recovered to property lost	Cost of the Department Rs.
1936-37	..	7,655	36.1	36.6	20,16,103
1937-38	..	6,307	38.1	35.02	20,69,474
1938-39	..	6,144	41.7	40.1	21,70,162
1939-40	..	7,041	37.4	39.9	21,83,024
1940-41	..	6,294	39.7	42.0	22,26,848
1941-42	..	5,686	41.8	46.0	25,03,071
1942-43	..	6,474	25.4	45.3	30,33,013
1943-44	..	7,513	29.8	37.9	35,23,607
1944-45	..	7,049	25.38	47.8	35,45,161
1945-46	..	6,711	30.35	48.5	36,03,293
1946-47	..	7,704	34.1	41.88	47,72,925
1947-48	..	7,733	26.1	33.0	58,39,412
1948-49	..	11,766	57.1	33.0	1,14,55,400*
1949-50	..	..	..	..	1,05,03,900

* The large increase is due to the inclusion of the High Price Allowance and Dearness Allowance which were separately booked and to the retrocession of the Civil Station as also the heavy increase under the pay consequent on the revision of scales of pay. A portion of the increase is also due to the additional provision made for buildings.

COURTS AND PRISONS

In commemoration of the attainment of full Responsible Government in the State, the sentences passed on political prisoners who took part in the struggle were remitted under Section 401 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and they were released.

The fines levied on persons who took part in the Political Movement for the attainment of Full Responsible Government in the State since 1937 were ordered to be refunded to the persons concerned or to their successors.

The scales of pay of officers in the cadres of Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs were revised.

The longstanding question relating to the copyists and examiners working in the Law Courts in the State (both civil and criminal) was brought to a happy termination after a protracted correspondence and these officials, *viz.*, copyists and examiners of the civil and criminal courts of the State were ordered to be treated as salaried servants of Government and the benefits contemplated under the Mysore Service Regulations to the salaried servants of Government were also extended to the case of these copyists and examiners.

The system of whipping in the jails has been abolished and the Whipping Act has been repealed.

Instructions have been issued to see that the accused in deserving cases are allowed to sit in the courts in the course of their trial.

Additional grants were sanctioned for equipping the law courts in the State including the High Court of Mysore with up-to-date books on Law and to subscribe for Law Journals and periodicals.

The Mysore Legal Practitioners Act, 1884, has been amended by Act I of 1950 (Emergency Act), which provides that no Legal Practitioner shall be liable to be proceeded against or punished under Sections 10 and 11 of the Act for holding any political opinion, or expressing it in any form or act not involving physical violence or incitement to or abetment of such violence, or for having been convicted of any political offence under any general, special or local law, including section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, as in force in Mysore, or under any rules made thereunder, where he has not been found guilty of physical violence or of incitement to or abetment of such violence. It also provides that if any legal practitioner has been suspended or dismissed or his name has been ordered to be removed from the Roll of Legal Practitioners under Sections 10, 11 or 19 and such suspension, dismissal or removal is subsisting on the first day of December 1949, then the Legal Practitioner may, within six months from that date, apply in writing to the High Court of Mysore and the High Court shall thereupon vacate the order of suspension, dismissal or removal, if such order could not have been passed after that date. The High Court may also vacate any such order when the order is brought to its notice within the said period in any other manner.

Many improvements in regard to buildings, sanitation and lighting arrangements were taken up. The construction of a compound wall in front of the Central Jail, Bangalore, was taken up and completed along with a room for interview for the prisoners. Flush-out latrines were constructed in the district lock-up of Chitaldrug and Mandya Districts and the special lock-ups, Kolar Gold Fields and provided with electric lights.

More amenities were granted to the prisoners, such as hot water baths once in a week, and issue of 2 ozs. of soap for washing their clothes. The prevailing practice of ragi grinding by the employment of prison labour was abolished.

and electric flour mills were ordered to be installed in the two Jails at Bangalore and Mysore. Two radios with loud-speakers have been installed for the benefit of prisoners in both the Jails.

The scale of diet allowed to the prisoners was raised from 16 ozs. and 14 ozs. to 20 ozs. and 18 ozs. to the labouring and non-labouring prisoners respectively in May 1948.

Family allowances were ordered to be paid to the detenus at certain rates varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per mensem.

The travelling allowance paid to the prisoners on release from the jails was raised from annas two for 15 miles to six pies per mile, and the subsistence allowance from annas four to annas twelve per day.

The installation of an electric heating circuit in the kitchens of the Central Jail, Bangalore, was sanctioned in November 1948 at an estimated cost of Rs. 17,600.

A scheme for the improvement and expansion of jail industries of the Central Jail, Bangalore, at a total capital outlay of Rs. 1,02,836 noted as below which was submitted by the Inspector-General of Prisons was considered by Government and orders sanctioning the same are under issue :—

			Rs.
(1) Textile Industry	..	..	29,421
(2) Carpentry Industry	..	..	11,015
(3) Smithy Industry	..	..	8,700
(4) Jail Printing	..	..	30,000
(5) Tailoring	..	..	23,700
Total	..	..	1,02,836

The question of having a separate jail for the habitual prisoners is being considered by Government and a scheme

is being formulated in consultation with the Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings.

The selection of a site for the construction of a new Central Jail outside Bangalore City was considered. The estate of Sir Charles Todhunter at Kengeri was inspected, and after consideration in Council it was ordered that the proprietors of the estate may be informed that Government was not going to acquire the estate. An alternative site at Tiptur in Tumkur District was inspected by the Inspector-General of Prisons, with the Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings and the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, for the purpose and a report was submitted to Government by the Inspector-General of Prisons. But this proposal was also ordered to be deferred at present in view of the financial position of the State, as the estimate for the construction of this new jail will involve a huge expenditure amounting to about half a crore of rupees.

The release of certain categories of prisoners, and the grant of remission to certain other prisoners as an act of clemency and grace on the occasion of the inauguration of the Republic of India on the 26th January 1950 was sanctioned by Government. About 300 prisoners were released under this order.

The special treatment that was being accorded to European prisoners in the jail has been abolished.

Statement showing prison population, releases, cost of maintenance in the Jails and Lock-ups in the State is given below :—

Year		Prison population confined during the year	Releases of prisoners during the year	Cost of maintenance and expenditure in the Jails and Lock-ups	
				Rs.	a. p.
1937	..	8,306	7,449	1,33,597	6 0
1947	..	10,842	9,363	3,74,941	12 11
1948	..	13,866	11,520	5,47,107	6 10

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE

BUSINESS STATISTICS

The appended statement gives a picture of the business of the Department, one decade ago and at present. From the Public Branch figures, it can be seen that while the sum assured, premium income and loans granted have increased by nearly two-and-a-half times what they were a decade ago, the Funds of the Department have increased more than three times the original figure. This shows the solidarity of the Department and the security offered to the policyholders of of the Public Branch.

In the Official Branch also, the progress of business has been marked. The new business to-day is many times more than what it was one decade ago.

Last but not least, is the excellent manner in which the Motor Insurance Scheme started on 1st May 1946, has become successful. The funds of the Motor Branch in the short space of three years have accumulated to Rs. 5,07,000.

FACILITIES TO THE PUBLIC

The facilities afforded to the public to-day are at once attractive and beneficial. The Department is worked as a commercial concern in spite of the fact that it is a cent per cent Government Department. The following are the facilities offered to the public :—

(a) Influential and active agents have been appointed all over the State for assisting the public in getting insurance cover.

(b) Medical examiners, Government and private, have been appointed for conducting the medical examination of proposers.

(c) Payment of premiums by cheques has been permitted.

(d) The rules provide liberal conditions relating to commutation of premiums, alteration of policies, rebate for residence in healthy climates and for assurances of Rs. 5,000 or more on single policies.

(e) The maximum limit of assurance which was only Rs. 10,000 has been enhanced and to-day it is Rs. 25,000.

(f) Underwriting and acceptance of risks have been made scientific and equitable.

(g) The rate of interest on loans which was $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent with an additional $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent penal interest, has now been reduced to 5 per cent per annum compounded half-yearly.

(h) Automatic Non-forfeiture Scheme has been introduced for keeping the policy in force to the extent of surrender value.

(i) All the Gazetted Officers are permitted to attest nomination applications.

(j) For the speedy disposal of claims, the following action has been taken :—

- (i) In the case of unnominated policies, the maximum limit up to which claims can be paid by the Department without succession certificates is to-day Rs. 5,000 as against Rs. 1,000 previously.
- (ii) Pending claims are advertised periodically in local papers for the benefit of claimants.
- (iii) A Legal Section has been formed and a Legal Adviser appointed to give legal opinion.

(k) The Department declared a rate of bonus that is the highest in India, for the policies of the official and public branches.

(l) The Motor Branch premiums are highly competitive.

(m) The Rules of the official and public branches have been thoroughly revised and brought up to date.

FACILITIES TO THE AGENTS

(1) The rates of commission payable to agents in the last decade was only 10 per cent of the first year's premium and 5 per cent of renewals. To-day, it is 22½ per cent up to a lakh of rupees and 25 per cent for new business beyond it.

(2) Special advances were granted to them to tide over the difficulties arising out of war conditions.

(3) Agents' business competitions are held annually and during the Dasara Exhibition at the stall of the Department and prizes awarded to those who secure maximum business during the season.

FACILITIES TO THE STAFF

(1) Scales of pay were revised for the officers and officials of the Department.

(2) Two months' pay as bonus was given on the occasion of the last valuation.

(3) General working conditions of the officials were improved.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUSINESS FIGURES.

" A " Public Branch.

Year	New Business			Loans granted	Insurance fund
	Number of proposals	Sum Assured	Premium Income		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1937-38	6,648	58,88,450	3,32,400-0-0	2,29,022	92,01,954
1948-49	10,587	1,43,29,900	8,08,846-12-0	4,75,740	3,00,00,000

" B " Official Branch.

Year	Number of Policies	Assurance	Monthly Premium Income	Fund
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1937-38	1,802	7,97,772	3,042-8-0	1,44,07,665
1948-49	6,472	68,98,496	27,631-8-0	2,00,00,000

" C " Motor Branch.

Year	Number of vehicles insured	Premium income	Fund
		Rs.	Rs.
1948-49	.. 3,000	2,35,000	5,07,000

INCOME-TAX AND SALES-TAX.

On 24th October 1947, the Department was administering only the Income-Tax Act with 3 Deputy Commissioners of Income-Tax and 8 Income-Tax Officers working under a Commissioner, the net revenue and expenditure of the Department for the completed year 1946-47 being Rs. 152.50 and Rs. 1.27 lakhs, respectively.

Among the more important measures introduced subsequent to 24th October 1947 are the following :—

(1) Levy of surcharge of 10 per cent on income and super-tax chargeable from 1948-49 onwards.

(2) Introduction of sales-tax under the Mysore Sales-Tax Act 1948.

(3) Enactment of the Mysore Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales) Act, 1949.

With the Sales-Tax work being added on to Income-Tax, the Department was re-organised into the combined Income-Tax *Cum* Sales-Tax Department under a Commissioner, with 4 Deputy Commissioners, 17 Income-Tax *Cum* Sales-Tax Officers and 17 Assistant Sales-Tax Officers. The working of the Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales) Act has also been entrusted to the Department. The expenditure on the Department, which stood at Rs. 1.27 lakhs in 1946-47 increased to Rs. 3.66 lakhs in 1948-49.

Particulars of net revenue in 1947-48 and 1948-49 covering the period under review are as follows, which includes the revenue from the Civil Area, Bangalore.

	1947-48	1948-49
	Rs.	Rs.
Income-Tax	172.34 lakhs	172.38 lakhs
Sales-Tax	.. ..	77.76 lakhs
		excluding advance collections.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL

One of the very first acts of the Ministry was to set about overhauling the Railway administration. Earnest efforts were made to eliminate delays and wastage; the number of locomotives due for repairs in October 1947 was 50, which worked out to nearly 50 per cent of the locomotives on line. The morale of the staff too was not quite satisfactory, lack of discipline being pronounced. There were a good number of wagons on the sick line at every carriage shed. The demand for wagons could not be met with. The punctuality of trains was bad.

LOCO DEPARTMENT

Steps were immediately taken to reorganize the Railway Department and improve the output in the Railway Workshop. The repairs of locomotives were considerably improved and reached the target figure of 5 locomotives in the Workshop. Light repairs of locomotives were also undertaken in sheds for some time and turned out at the rate of 2 locomotives per month. It may be mentioned in this connection, that there were no locomotives overdue for repairs at the end of December 1949.

The intensive use of locomotives was insisted upon as a result of which it was possible to run additional trains between Mysore-Bangalore, Mysore-Arsikere, Arsikere-Harihar and Bangalore-Arsikere. Shuttle trains were further introduced on the Bangalore-Bowringpet section (Narrow gauge). Nearly 10 per cent of additional trains were introduced without getting any new locomotives. Further,

the trains on Mysore-Bangalore, Bangalore-Harihar and Bangalore-Bowringpet sections were speeded up.

Repairs to coaches and wagons progressed satisfactorily as per programme.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

(i) Adequate measures were taken to put down ticketless travel and flying squads were organized to catch the delinquents. More than 50,000 people were caught travelling ticketless and more than Rs. 1 lakh was collected as excess fare and penalty.

(ii) By periodical review of trains running, the percentage of trains not losing time was improved to about 70 per cent.

(iii) Arrangements were made during the period for equitable allotment of wagons to the merchants and there was practically no complaint from the businessmen in this behalf.

(iv) There was remarkable improvement in the unloading of wagons, with the result that there was quicker turn-round of wagons. There was further remarkable improvement in the loading of wagons. The total number of wagons loaded during the year 1947 was 46,955, during 1948 it was 64,858 and during 1949 it was 78,900. The average number of wagons loaded per month during 1947 was 3,913, during 1948 it was 5,405 and during 1949 it was 6,575. The number of wagons loaded during January 1950 was 8,266.

(v) There were heavy arrears of claims pending settlement in the Claims Section. The department was organized under a senior District Traffic Superintendent and pendency was brought down considerably. The number of pending cases have now dwindled to about 2,000.

(vi) The Watch and Ward Department was re-organized and was placed under a Special Officer drawn from the Police Department. Recently, the Railway Deputy Inspector-General of Police was ordered to supervise this

department in consultation with the General Manager. This enabled the administration to decrease the number of thefts and pilferages.

(vii) Tenders were systematically called for, for running hotels, refreshment rooms and fruit stalls. The income from the sale of these items has gone up to a lakh of rupees when compared to a few thousands in the previous years.

(viii) Steps were taken to provide amenities to III class passengers by providing more benches, water facilities at stations and roomy accommodation in waiting rooms, etc. Steps were also taken to plant avenue trees.

(ix) There was considerable improvement in the earnings—both passengers and goods. The earnings were raised from Rs. 180 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs. 248 lakhs in 1948-49. The trend of earnings in 1949-50 is more than that of the year 1948-49.

STORES DEPARTMENT

Steps were taken to reorganize the Stores Section on proper lines and all unnecessary and wasteful expenditure was avoided. Proper steps were also taken to stock DS. 8 materials with a view to realise better proceeds therefrom.

LABOUR

(i) There was toning up of labour which resulted in all-round improvement. The relationship between the employees and the administration vastly improved since October 1947 and employees co-operated fully with the Administration. The absenteeism was also brought down from 25 per cent to 15 per cent in the Workshop.

(ii) Welfare centres have been started both at Mysore South and Bangalore for the benefit of labour.

(iii) A programme for the repairs and construction of quarters for employees has been drawn up and is under active consideration of Government.

(iv) As an amenity to the workmen, a canteen on modern lines was opened at the Central Railway Workshop, Mysore South, and the question of opening such canteens at other places is also receiving consideration.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

The construction of the Lokapavani Bridge at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs was completed in a record period of seven months. The remodelling of Arsikere, Davangere and Kadur stations has been completed. The first stage of the work of Arsikere remodelling is almost completed. The plans for remodelling of Bangalore City and Bhadravathi stations have almost been completed.

SURVEYS

(i) The survey of the line between Chamarañanagar and Coimbatore was completed and the report is under the active consideration of the Government of India.

(ii) The Government of Mysore pressed the case of Bhatkal harbour before the Government of India but the Ports Technical Committee appointed by the Government of India finally decided in favour of Malpe for technical reasons.

MARKETING.

The Marketing Department which was constituted in April 1941 and which was till recently on a temporary basis, has been made permanent with effect from April 1948. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore is the *Ex-officio* Chief Marketing Officer.

The main functions of the Marketing Department are the following :—

CARRYING OUT MARKETING SURVEYS

The Department has conducted 51 marketing surveys so far in respect of agricultural commodities, livestock, and livestock products. Of these, the following 14 surveys were conducted during the period under report : (i) chillies ; (ii) onion and garlic ; (iii) sesamum and niger ; (iv) cotton seeds and other oil seeds ; (v) animal fats and by-products ; (vi) turmeric ; (vii) pomegranates ; (viii) pepper ; (ix) ginger ; (x) melons, papaya, etc. ; (xi) honey and bees-wax ; (xii) root vegetables ; and (xiii) pulses.

The abovesaid reports contain valuable information with regard to the production, imports, exports, demand and utilisation, prices, transport, assembling and distribution and research work. The information furnished by the Department has been incorporated in the All-India Reports.

ADMINISTRATION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT

The administration of the Weights and Measures Act and the staff working at it have been transferred from the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce to the Chief Marketing Officer with effect from 15th March 1949.

as per one of the recommendations made by the Marketing Sub-Committee presided over by Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya.

During the period under report, 89,020 units of weights and measures were presented for testing. Of these 83,074 units of weights and measures were certified for their correctness and a total sum of Rs. 5,113-2-6 was collected by way of testing fees. One hundred and forty-seven cases were launched during the period under report, of which 132 cases ended in conviction and 13 were acquitted, one was withdrawn and one was discharged and a total sum of Rs. 2,023-0-0 was realised by way of fines. The testing of weights and measures has been changed from once in three years to once in a year with effect from May 1949 with a view to provide the public correct weights and measures.

ORGANISATION OF REGULATED MARKETS IN THE STATE

The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939, came into force from 1st March 1947 and necessary rules were framed thereunder in the same year.

The Regulated Market at Tiptur for coconuts and copra, the first of its kind in the whole of India, was inaugurated on 17th October 1949 by the Hon'ble Home Minister and this has proved a real boon to the agriculturists.

The Regulated Market at Davangere will be opened shortly. The scheme for the establishment of Regulated Markets at Mysore, Chitaldrug, Arsikere and Shimoga has been sanctioned and arrangements have been made to conduct elections in respect of traders' constituency and also to register traders and commission agents, etc.

ORGANISATION OF GRADING STATIONS

Necessary draft rules were framed for grading and marking of eggs, oranges, virginia cigarettes, country tobacco, etc.

During the period under report, 1,392,290 eggs and 192,022 oranges of the value of Rs. 1,70,681-8-0 and Rs. 17,284-15-6, respectively, were graded.

The grading of eggs was made compulsory in the municipal limits of Mysore to facilitate the public to secure quality eggs.

ORGANISATION OF CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING SOCIETIES

There were at the end of June 1947, 47 Co-operative Marketing Societies with a membership of 6,857 and a share capital of Rs. 1,64,090 and their total working capital amounted to Rs. 4,28,217. Their working resulted in a net profit of Rs. 40,897.

During the period under report, 33 fresh Marketing Societies were registered and there were at the end of June 1949, 80 societies of which 16 had not started work. All these Marketing Co-operative Societies had a membership of 7,501 and share capital of Rs. 1,96,384 and their total working capital amounted to Rs. 16,51,813, yielding a net profit of Rs. 31,403.

COLLECTION AND COMPILATION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS RELATING TO LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS.

The Department attended to numerous miscellaneous enquiries relating to agricultural commodities, livestock and livestock products both from within and outside the State, in addition to the supply of supplementary information to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi.

CIVIL SUPPLIES.

When the Ministry assumed office in October 1947, the Department of Civil Supplies which was constituted in the year 1944 was administering control over Textiles, Paper, Cement, Manure, Typewriters and Handloom cloth. Following the policy of the Government of India, Textile control was abandoned and the Department of Civil Supplies was abolished with effect from 1st March 1948.

In pursuance of the policy of the Government of India, the Mysore Handloom Cloth (Price Control) Order, 1947, which was promulgated in February 1947, with a view to arresting the upward trend of prices of handloom cloth in the State, was abrogated in January 1948. The Mysore Cotton Yarn (Control of Distribution) Order of 1943 was also abrogated from 10th May 1948 thereby giving up the licensing of yarn dealers. Government, however, retained the power of requisitioning sufficient quantity of yarn for the handloom industry.

Textile Decontrol was followed by an abnormal increase in the prices of cloth and hoarding and profiteering began to be resorted to by merchants. The Government of India found it necessary to reimpose control over cloth and yarn and this Government also promulgated necessary legislative measures by the introduction of the undermentioned Control Orders and reimposed control following the all-India policy :—

- (1) The Mysore Cotton Textiles (Control) Order 1948.
- (2) The Mysore Cotton Cloth Dealers Licensing Order 1948.

(3) The Mysore Cotton Yarn (Control of Distribution) Order, 1948.

The Civil Supplies Department was revived during August 1948 with the required staff and the Controller of Civil Supplies as the authority for the administration of controls. A new feature of the Department is the establishment of an Enforcement Branch to supervise the work of the executive staff and to deal with anti-social activities such as blackmarketing and hoarding.

After the reimposition of controls, several of the drawbacks experienced during the previous control period were removed and remedial measures adopted wherever necessary. Dealers who were on the black list were removed and new dealers were carefully selected in consultation with Deputy Commissioners and licensed liberally all over the State. Multi-purpose co-operative societies organised all over the State have been licensed to deal in cloth and yarn. No dealer can be both a wholesaler and a retailer and no dealer is allowed two margins of profit.

As against the previous scheme of distribution of cloth and yarn, three agencies namely, Nominees, Wholesalers and Retail cloth dealers, were licensed for the movement of cloth and yarn from the mills to consumers with suitable margins of profit. There are at present in the State 24 nominees, 329 wholesale cloth dealers inclusive of 5 co-operative societies and 9,057 retail cloth dealers and 787 co-operative societies dealing in cloth business and 3 nominees, 42 wholesalers and 350 retailers in yarn business. The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, allotted on an average 4,700 bales of cloth per month to the State, comprising 2,025 bales from local mills and the remaining from mills outside Mysore. The coupon system which was introduced at the beginning of reimposition of the textile control was suspended from 22nd July 1949 with the improved supply position of cloth. With the reimposition of textile control, total supply of yarn to the State continued to be 1,600 bales per month and

8 procurers, 36 wholesalers and 374 retailers were appointed for yarn distribution.

Controls over Cotton and Drugs were introduced recently in accordance with the policy adopted by the Government of India to ensure equitable distribution of cotton and drugs which are in short supply. They are being sold at prices fixed by the Government.

The Cement Rationing and Licensing Order was promulgated in June 1948 to put the scheme of distribution of cement on a statutory basis. Prior to that, there was only price fixation. The distribution of cement has since been decentralised empowering the Amildars, Sub-Division Officers and Deputy Commissioners of districts to sanction supply of cement to the extent of 5, 20 and 100 bags, respectively. A Cement Central Advisory Committee has been constituted to advise the Chief Cement Rationing Authority in the matter of distribution of cement. With the increased supply anticipated, it is under contemplation to issue cement without coupons from 5 to 10 bags per person.

The supply position of paper has much improved due particularly to availability of imported paper. Printing presses are being freely licensed.

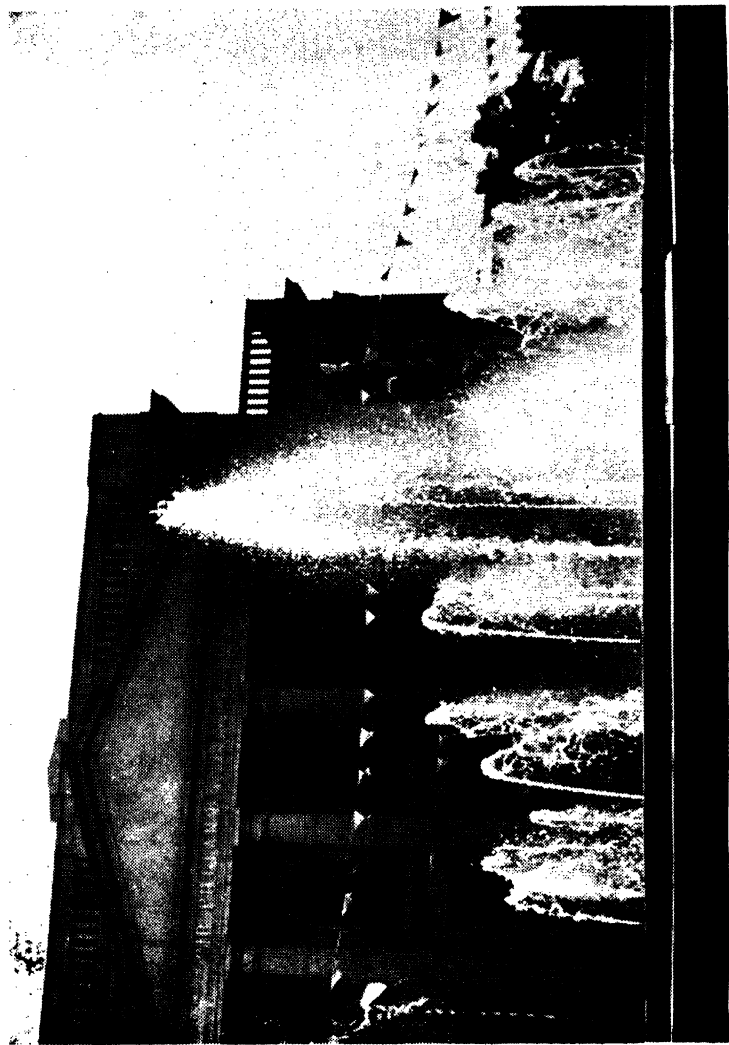
HOARDING, PROFITEERING AND PREVENTION ACT, 1948.

This Act continues to be in force in the State and is being administered to check anti-social activities.

KEROSENE OIL

Distribution of kerosene is entrusted entirely to multi-purpose co-operative societies which are functioning effectively in rural areas.

With the levy of centage on cloth, yarn and cement and licensing fees under the Control Orders, the Department of Civil Supplies has been not only self-supporting but also shows a net surplus.



BANGALORE HAS ITS FOUNTAINS TOO ! NOT ONLY BRINDAVAN.

HORTICULTURE.

With the advent of responsible Government in the State, Horticulture was given its legitimate place in a comprehensive scheme of all-round development of the State. The activities of the department which were confined mainly to the two cities of the State, *viz.*, Bangalore and Mysore, were extended under proper reorganisation to rural areas of the State. The significance of this move has enabled the man in the village to harness its benefits for a better living which is usually considered to be a hobby for the rich.

Reviewing the progress of work in the several branches of horticulture, mention may be made of the following :—

Nine acres have been acquired and added on to the eastern side of Lalbagh at a total cost of Rs. 14,000. Besides maintaining the existing parks and gardens in a manner that drew the appreciation of some of the international figures that visited the State, 474 parks and gardens were laid out or improved which were of the nature of school gardens, public offices, hospital-gardens, educational institutions, village panchayat halls, shandy maidens, places of worship, public monuments and burial grounds.

Health Resorts :—To improve the existing ones and to increase the number of health resorts, it has been ordered that the possibilities of providing at least one health resort to each district should be examined. In this direction, the department has undertaken a survey of places like Kodachadri Hills in Shimoga District, Devarayanadurga in Tumkur District and Jogi Mutt in Chitaldrug District.

Highway beautification and roadside arboriculture :—Planting of economic and avenue trees along highways like the Bangalore-Mysore Road, as ordered by Government

has been taken up and is under progress. The gaps in the approach roads and fresh planting wherever necessary has also been taken up.

Fruits and Vegetables :—Government, with due regard to improve the diet of the average man by the inclusion of fruits and vegetables, have greatly popularised their cultivation in the villages by giving the necessary facilities to the Department, which has supplied during the period nearly 40,000 fruit plants in varieties and Rs. 25,000 worth of vegetable seeds. The availability of planting materials and vegetable seeds at a cheap rate at the very doors of the raiyat has greatly enhanced the acreage under fruits and vegetables in the districts during the period.

Fruit Loans :—The allocation of more funds under fruit loans has enabled many enthusiasts in this line to take up commercial fruit gardening in the rural areas under the guidance of the district staff. The fact that the people are becoming more and more fruit and vegetable minded is clearly seen by the huge number of fruit loan applications that are received from the districts. Loans have also been granted in some of the deserving cases.

Activities of the Department with reference to the Rural Development Scheme :—Nearly three lakhs of ornamental and economic plants were made available during the period from the respective district nurseries for planting during the Arbor Day, the period of which was extended over a month with a view to increase the plant wealth of the country. A survey of the selected centre villages numbering nearly 800 in all is taken up in all the districts to find out their suitability or otherwise for taking up intensive cultivation of fruits and vegetables, layout of parks and planting of topes and wastelands. Before long, this will enable the department to prepare a horticultural map of the State. Besides, the introduction of new varieties of fruits and vegetables have been taken up in localities where their cultivation was hitherto unknown for want of technical skill.

Seed Potato :—An intensive effort has been made by the department to grow potatoes for seed purposes at the two hill stations and the results of the experimental trials so far conducted both at Kemmangundi and Nandi reveal a great scope for further improvement and will go a long way in solving the problem now facing the State with regard to the seed potato shortage.

Fruit Canning :—The Mysore Fruit Canning Co-operative Marketing Society has recently come into existence as a preliminary step with a view to provide marketing facilities for the fruits and to cane the surplus to avoid the waste.

Essential Oils :—As a result of successful experiments conducted in the cultivation and further distillation of Patchouli, a proposal for its cultivation on a commercial scale with a subsidy from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is under consideration and nearly 7½ acres have been already planted at Krishnarajasagara.

On the whole, the period was marked for its contribution to the development of horticulture in the rural areas where the people have succeeded in getting over their conservatism and lethargy and have realised the importance of horticulture in their daily life.

MUNICIPALITIES

The following statement shows at a glance the provision made by the Government towards the work of improvement in City, Town, and Minor Municipalities and Trust Boards in the State since the last 12 years :—

Years	Bangalore City Improve- ment	Mysore City Improve- ment	Bangalore City Improve- ment Trust Board	Improve- ment of water supply in Municipal- ities	Improve- ment of Town and Minor Municipal- ities	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1938-39	75,000	75,000	..	1,69,400	75,000	3,85,300
1939-40	1,06,000	1,00,000	..	1,09,000	1,05,000	4,11,000
1940-41	3,45,000	1,50,000	..	2,00,000	1,25,000	8,20,000
1941-42	3,45,000	1,50,000	..	2,00,000	1,25,000	8,20,000
1942-43	3,65,000	75,000	..	2,50,000	2,00,000	8,90,000
1943-44	2,00,000	2,25,000	..	2,00,000	2,00,000	8,25,000
1944-45	79,000	75,000	5,00,000	1,30,000	6,00,000	13,84,000
1945-46	3,70,000	75,000	5,00,000	75,000	5,00,000	15,20,000
1946-47	..	4,80,000	20,44,000	2,00,000	5,00,000	31,44,000
1947-48	15,000	2,75,000	10,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	22,90,000
1948-49	15,000	2,75,000	25,00,000	7,50,000	7,50,000	42,90,000
1949-50	15,000	2,75,000	15,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	29,90,000

The total allotment for nine years commencing from the year 1938-39 amounts to Rs. 1,01,99,300. For the three years commencing from 1947-48, the same amounts to nearly a crore of rupees.

The following is a resume of important points in the administration of Municipalities during the last 27 months:—

Liberal grants have been made to the Town and Minor Municipalities for carrying out drainage and water supply works.

Davangere was converted into a City Municipality.

The Corporation of the City of Bangalore was constituted from 8th December 1949.

The privilege of having a non-official President was conferred on the Mysore City Municipal Council.

The privilege of having elected non-official Presidents for Municipalities has been liberally extended during the last two years so that more than half the total number of municipal councils (Town and Minor) are now enjoying this privilege.

Enlarged powers were conferred on the town municipal councils in the matter of incurring expenditure out of their funds and carrying on correspondence direct with the Government on matters of municipal administration.

A Committee with a non-official gentleman as Chairman was constituted to consider questions relating to the improvement of the working of the town and minor municipalities in the State.

In order to solve the housing problem, intensive action has been taken by the City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore, for the formation of residential extensions such as Jayanagar and industrial suburbs in Bangalore City and the construction of 104 tenements and 50 houses of bigger type.

A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction of houses for labour employees in Bangalore.

Similar action has been taken to provide housing accommodation in Mysore City by the City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore.

The following are the most important water supply and town improvement schemes sanctioned during the above period, the Government generally contributing half the estimated cost of the schemes :—

Water supply to Town Municipalities—		Estimate
(1) Chitaldrug	..	Rs. 3,14,000

			Estimate
(2) Nanjangud	..	..	Rs. 2,51,000
(3) Chikballapur	..	..	.. 1,95,750
(4) Tiptur	..	..	.. 2,09,000
(5) Hosadurga	..	..	.. 5,00,000
(6) Anekal	..	..	.. 1,41,000
(7) Harihar	..	..	.. 1,01,740

Drainage scheme to Town Municipalities—

(1) Chitaldrug	..	..	Rs. 6,09,700
(2) Mandya	..	..	.. 8,09,230
(3) Krishnarajanagar	..	..	.. 1,88,834
(4) Chintamani	..	..	.. 1,01,760
(5) Channarayapatna	..	..	.. 66,226
(6) Shikarpur	..	..	.. 67,200

The number of municipal councils which had the privilege of electing non-official presidents was 4 in 1938-39. The number of such municipalities was 24 at the end of 1946-47. It was 34 at the end of 1947-48. The number now stands at 58 out of a total of 105 town and minor municipalities.

During 1938-39 there were Chief Officers working in 10 town municipalities. The number of such municipalities at the end of 1947-48 was 28.

Revised scales of pay were sanctioned to the employees of the municipalities in the State in conformity with those sanctioned to the employees of Government Departments.

MUNICIPALITIES (TOWN AND MINOR).

The following is a resume outlining in brief the work done and progress achieved in the field of municipal administration (Town and Minor) in the State after the advent of the Ministry on the 24th October 1947.

At the time the new Ministry took over, there were 49 town municipalities and 55 minor municipalities in the

State. Davangere which was a town municipality had just then been notified to be converted into a city municipality in deference to the expressed wishes of the people. Arrangements were taken in hand for its constitution as a city municipal council and Davangere was made a city municipality from 1st January 1948. The minor municipality of Honnali has been converted into a town municipality and Bellur which till recently was a village panchayet has been constituted into a minor municipality including in it the adjoining hamlet of Nagasandra. Similarly Manchenahalli village panchayet in Goribidnur Taluk has been converted into a minor municipality. Proposals for the conversion of Srinivasapur, Goribidnur and Ajjampur minor municipalities into town municipalities have been approved and these places are converted into town municipal councils. The Lakshmipura Colony in Arsikere formed by Sri Venkataswamy was constituted into a Sanitary Board and named as Lakshmipura Sanitary Board.

With the steady growth of democratic institutions in the State and the education of the public in civic consciousness, there was found a desire on the part of the people to take on a larger share of responsibility in the field of municipal administration and, in tune with the times, the privilege of having elected non-official presidents has been extended during the period to the Municipal Councils of Kolar, Gundlupet, Madhugiri, Srirangapatna, French-Rocks, Honnali, Hosanagar, Chennagiri, Tarikere, Sarjapur, Channarayapatna and Konanur, thus bringing their total number to 58, that is, more than half the total number of town and minor municipal councils.

As against a total grant of Rs. 5,75,000 and Rs. 5,00,000 made for Town Improvement purposes and provision of water supply in towns during 1945-46 and 1946-47, respectively, a provision of Rs. 5,00,000 each under Town Improvement and water supply grants during the year 1947-48 and of Rs. 7½ lakhs each during the year 1948-49

and of Rs. 6 lakhs each during the year 1949-50, was made in the State Budget. These allotments were distributed among the several municipalities for improvement works such as water supply, drainage, removal of congestion, slum clearance and anti-malaria measures, etc., with reference to the special needs of each town and the urgency of the schemes planned for execution during the respective years.

In pursuance of the liberal policy now being followed with regard to the grant of the privilege of having elected Presidents in Town Municipalities, a large number of Chief Officers are required to be appointed in all places where the finances permitted such expenditure, in order to assist the elected Presidents in carrying on the municipal administration and office work in accordance with the provisions of the statute and the rules and regulations in this regard. A list of candidates eligible for appointments as Chief and Assessing Officers, drawn from all communities, was prepared. Powers were taken to appoint Chief Officers in the municipalities mentioned below and officers have been posted. The number of officers in this cadre has since been increased.

Kankanhalli,
Magadi,
Hunsur,
Krishnarajanagar,
Hole-Narsipur,
Arsikere,
Bhadravati,
Harihar,
Challakere,
Madhugiri,
Gubbi,
Kolar.

The periodical revision of assessment of taxes on lands and buildings was due to be taken up in most of the municipalities. This is a matter which affects the finances

of the municipality and so the revision work was taken up in all the Districts and assessing officers drawn from the eligibility list referred to above were posted to all the Districts. Orders have since been issued to assess the buildings on the basis of the letting value instead of on the rental value in the town municipalities. The revision work has progressed fairly well in all the municipalities and is to be completed soon. Instructions have been issued to take the revised assessment into consideration for the preparation of the Budget forecast wherever the revision has already been completed.

To secure a contented staff to assist in the work of municipal administration and to do the day-to-day work, the scales of pay of Chief Officers and Assessing Officers and of the clerical and executive establishments of most of the municipalities have been revised in conformity with those sanctioned for the non-gazetted officers of the several Departments of Government.

Sanction has also been given for a number of town improvement works such as slum clearance, removal of congestion, road repairs, etc., and liberal grants for the purpose have been given.

Correspondence between a Town Municipal Council and the Government or Officers of Government was originally required to pass through the Deputy Commissioners concerned. To obviate the delay involved in the transmission of proposals through the Deputy Commissioners, the Presidents of Town Municipal Councils were authorised to correspond direct with the Government sending simultaneously a copy of the communication to the Deputy Commissioner of the District. This change of procedure has made the pace of disposal of work quicker than it used to be.

Consequent on the all-round development of the municipal activities in the State, the powers exercised by

the Deputy Commissioners were found in practice too inadequate in relation to present day standards. There was also at the same time a demand for a larger share of responsibility for municipal administration and powers being conferred on the municipal councils themselves. The town municipal councils were therefore conferred with even larger powers than were being exercised by the Deputy Commissioners in respect of expenditure out of municipal funds so as to make them take a livelier and more abiding interest in the administration of municipal affairs. The powers of the Deputy Commissioners in regard to expenditure out of the funds of the minor municipal councils were also enlarged.

The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Town and Minor Municipal Councils were not being permitted to assume charge of their offices till after the elections were notified in the Official Gazette. This delay in entering upon their duty waiting for the formal appearance of the notification approving of the election in the Gazette, was found to be a little vexatious. The election rules were therefore suitably amended so as to provide for their entering therefore suitably amended so as to provide for them entering upon their duties immediately after the declaration of the results, pending approval of Government to the election. The allowances to be paid to them were revised and fixed in accordance with the income of the municipality concerned.

Steps were also being taken to utilise fully the town refuse for compost making, having regard to its importance for improving the environmental hygiene and also its bearing on the grow more food campaign. Instructions have been issued to all the municipalities to start this scheme, even if it entailed a little extra cost and make suitable provision in the budget estimates therefor, if necessary. A Bill in this behalf has been passed in the Dasara Session of the R.A. at its last meeting.

The question of improving the taxable resources and the financial position of the municipalities is under the active consideration of Government. A committee for

examining the working of the town and minor municipalities in the State and to suggest measures for their improvement has been constituted recently and its report is awaited.

In general, the Government have been following a very liberal policy towards the town and minor municipalities and rendering them every assistance not only in the administrative work but also in providing funds in every case where the municipality has a programme and plans ready. There has been no occasion to refuse a grant-in-aid to any municipality when it has shown its willingness to undertake any development work.

MUNICIPALITIES (CITY).

The constitution and working of the City Municipalities is governed by the Mysore City Municipalities Act. The Civil Station area which was all along a British Indian enclave was retroceded to the Mysore Government on 15th August 1947. This area and the erstwhile Bangalore City Municipality have now been combined into a Corporation.

Davangere which was a Town Municipality was converted into a City Municipality with effect from 1st January 1948. In view of its having been elevated to the status of a City Municipality only recently, special attention is being paid to its development.

The City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act was passed on 16th September 1949. The interim Corporation was brought into existence on 8th December 1949. The President of the Bangalore City Municipality became in this process of amalgamation, the first Mayor and the Vice-President, Civil Station Municipal Council, the Deputy Mayor.

The privilege of having a non-official President was conferred upon the Mysore City Municipality with effect from 23rd December 1947.

FINANCIAL POSITION

The finances of these Municipalities are sound. The figures of income and expenditure for 1949-50 are furnished below :—

	Bangalore City.	Mysore City.	Davangere.	Civil Station.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ..	58,21,492	20,38,694	27,13,652	21,87,828
Expenditure ..	58,79,346	20,33,771	26,81,622	22,23,931

(The excess of the expenditure over receipts is covered by the previous year's carry-over).

PUBLIC HEALTH

Every endeavour was made to maintain the sanitation in all these cities at a high level, and preventive public health measures were undertaken on an extensive scale. The municipal maternity homes and child welfare centres worked satisfactorily. Municipal public health nurses and midwives were employed to pay house-to-house visits with a view to affording skilled aid to pregnant women. A mobile dispensary is also run by the Bangalore City Municipality to give medical treatment to people in congested areas. Systematic health propaganda was conducted with the aid of educative films and other media. Medical relief was given in Mysore City through three dispensaries, besides one Ayurvedic Dispensary and 17 grant-in-aid indigenous dispensaries.

EDUCATION

With a view to relieve congestion of students in the local high schools, two municipal high schools were opened in Bangalore City. In Mysore City, the Municipality is not in direct charge of education, but grants-in-aid were freely given to several nursery schools, reading rooms, and other educational Institutions. In the Bangalore Civil Station there were in all 45 municipal schools of various categories. Contributions and grants-in-aid were given to orphanages and

other institutions. Thirty-five elementary schools in the Civil Station area are to be taken over and run as free Government Institutions. Liberal grants were made by Government towards the maintenance of the municipal schools.

IMPORTANT WORKS EXECUTED AND SANCTIONED

Maintenance of roads in good condition, provision of houses to scavengers, construction of maternity homes and school buildings, underground drainage and water supply were some of the items of work to which special attention was paid.

The construction of eight units of sixteen quarters was undertaken in Bangalore City for the use of sweepers and scavengers. Construction of two maternity homes in the City is under rapid progress and one of them is since completed. The intensive weekly cleaning was in force with a view to enabling the Municipality to improve sanitation by the quick removal of rubbish. The purchase of fifteen lorries was sanctioned at a cost of nearly two and a half lakhs of rupees.

The following are some of the more important schemes sanctioned in Bangalore City :—

(1) Estimate for Rs. 66,800 for the construction of 18 additional units of sweepers' quarters.

(2) Estimate for Rs. 20,000 for cement concreting old Tharagupet Road from the Arcot Srinivasachar Street junction to the Avenue Road junction.

(3) Estimate for Rs. 25,000 for effecting improvements to the burial and cremation grounds in Channarayana.

(4) Estimate for Rs. 38,300 for linking up Kumara Park West Extension with the adjacent existing layouts.

(5) Estimate for Rs. 39,150 for the construction of a masonry open drain on the southern side of the new Kalasipalyam layout.

(6) Estimate for Rs. 17,000 for the construction of ornamental compound wall to the Silver Jubilee Park.

(7) Estimate for Rs. 33,000 for cement concreting the III Main Road, New Tharagupet, Bangalore City.

(8) Construction of fifteen bus-shelters in the different divisions.

(9) Estimate for Rs. 58,735 for cement concreting the Mysore Road from Sri Krishnarajendra Market Circle to the Kemmangundi Junction Road.

(10) An advance of Rs. 1,00,000 for purchase of shelmac and mexphalte.

(11) Estimate for Rs. 11,000 for mosquito control work.

Original works at a cost of Rs. 1,07,326 were executed in the Mysore City Municipality. A short-range scheme of water supply improvement in Mysore City at a cost of Rs. 6.64 lakhs is under execution. The levy of a tax on the pasting of advertisements in Mysore City has been approved with a view to preventing haphazard sticking of bills and posters.

The Municipal Commission, Civil Station, completed the construction of sweepers' huts at Doddigunta Village. Housing schemes for the poor have been undertaken by the Municipal Commission on an extensive scale spread over a period of twenty years. An estimate for Rs. 1,48,340 for laying a new 18-inch C.I. pipes sewer main along the Kensington Road was sanctioned.

It is proposed to open a Municipal Laboratory in Bangalore City and to start a Municipal Dairy Farm also.

A loan of Rupees seven lakhs was sanctioned to the Davangere City Municipality for the execution of water supply, drainage, building and other improvement works. The construction of a Municipal office building at a cost of Rs. 1,36,500 was sanctioned. A Government grant of Rs. 32,050 was made to this Municipality towards meeting half the cost of constructing a septic tank at the place.

GENERAL

After retrocession, the Municipal Commission which had for long represented the interests of the Civil Station area was given a seat in the House of Legislature to enable the wants and grievances of that area being expressed. A grant-in-aid of rupees one lakh for public health purposes was sanctioned to the Civil Station area for the years 1947-48 and 1948-49.

The management of the Municipal affairs is governed by statutory provisions wherein the powers and functions of local bodies are definitely defined and limited, and for this reason, no spectacular achievement was possible during the short space of time. A meeting of the Presidents, Vice-Presidents and select members of the City Municipal Councils was convened in January 1949 to consider the measures necessary to liberalize the administration of these bodies. Following these discussions, a Committee has been appointed to examine the questions, and suggest necessary amendments to the Act so as to confer enlarged powers on the Municipal Councils, suitable to the requirements of the present day.

Octroi duty is being levied in these Municipalities. After the introduction of sales-tax, complaints were voiced by the mercantile community that the levy of octroi in addition to sales-tax amounted to a double taxation so far as the interests of the consumers are concerned and hampered free movement of trade. It was therefore considered necessary to stabilise the position of octroi duty with reference to the sales-tax introduced recently, and this question is now receiving the active consideration of the Government.

The scales of pay of the employees of these Municipalities were suitably revised.

*City Improvement Trust Boards of
Bangalore and Mysore.*

BANGALORE

With a view to solving the housing problem necessitated by the dearth of houses in Bangalore, as elsewhere, the Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board, with the approval of and financial assistance from the Government, have taken up for execution the following schemes for the formation of residential extensions in and around the City :—

<i>Name of Extension</i>	<i>Cost of the No. of Scheme sites to be formed</i>	
	Rs.	
1. Jayanagar ..	75,00,000	5,500
2. Kumara Park West Extension ..	7,28,000	260
3. Vyalikaval ..	7,71,000	621
4. Sunkenahalli ..	1,86,500	260
5. Ramakrishna Mutt Extension ..	2,73,110	82
6. Jayamahal Extension ..	6,66,000	80
7. Wilson Garden Extension ..	..	100

Apart from the formation of residential extensions, the construction of houses at as cheap a rate as possible is being taken up by the Board. A scheme for the construction of cheap houses (cement soil), each costing Rs. 1,250, has been formulated in order to provide housing accommodation to the poor, middle and labour classes. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been exclusively sanctioned for the construction of houses for labour employed in Bangalore. One hundred and four tenements and 50 houses of a bigger type called 'D' type houses have been built in the Kumara Park West Extension and 75 per cent of these houses are being allotted

to the officials of Government and 25 per cent to the general public. Applicants for grant of these houses have been selected by drawing lots out of the applications received.

In order to relieve the congestion of small industries in the City and to assure the development of Industries on well-defined lines with adequate housing facilities, a scheme for the formation of an Industrial Suburb to the south of Bangalore costing—when fully developed—a sum of Rs. 75,00,000 was sanctioned by Government. Housing colonies, with all the amenities of a modern town are developed alternatively with factory areas in the Suburb to provide housing accommodation to the labour to be employed in the industries that may spring up shortly in the area. For the formation of one of such housing areas providing 4,000 sites, a scheme costing Rs. 34,00,000 has already been sanctioned.

All the schemes are being worked out on a self-supporting basis and sites will be given to the public at reasonable upset prices so as to be within the reach of the poor and the middle class people. About 100 sites in the Wilson Garden Extension and about 1,300 sites in the Jayanagar Extension have already been granted to the public and the officials employed in the several departments of Government. Work regarding the formation of further sites in the several extensions is being pushed through expeditiously.

Arrangements are also being made to recover the cost of sites to be given to the official class on monthly instalment basis covering a period of eight years. Sites have also been provided to refugees from Pakistan in the Jayanagar Extension and proposals have been called for for the construction of houses on these sites.

In this connection, special mention may be made of the inauguration of the Jayanagar Extension which is named after His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Sri Jayachamarajendra Wadiyar, by His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachari, the Governor-General of India, on 20th August 1948. His Excellency the Governor-General was also pleased to give

his consent to name the Industrial Suburb at Bangalore as "Rajaji Nagar" when the same was inaugurated by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore on 3rd July 1949.

The following is the message of His Excellency while inspecting the works of the several schemes undertaken by the Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board and that of the Government during one of his recent visits to Bangalore :—

"It has given me a great pleasure to see the admirable plans of City Extensions that are being executed with commendable expedition.

Bangalore will always remain the most beautiful City of India. Nature has helped but no small credit goes to the traditions established in this respect by previous administrators, which are being well maintained by their present successors."

MYSORE CITY

The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board which has been working for over forty-five years has been entrusted with the question of solving the housing problem in Mysore City with a view to meeting the increased demand for dwelling houses in the City. It has taken up for execution, the following schemes during the period :—

(a) *Extensions.*

	<i>Cost.</i>	<i>Sites.</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>	
1. Formation of sites in Yadavagiri further extension ..	3,45,000	252
2. Formation of sites in Bannimantap ..	2,05,700	180
3. Formation of sites in Jayalaxmi-puram ..	5,16,250	630
4. Formation of sites in Saraswathi puram ..	29,820	105

	<i>Cost.</i> Rs.	<i>Sites.</i>
5. Formation of sites in Vani Vilasapuram ..	55,000	124
6. Formation of sites in Chamundipuram ..	94,000	82
7. Formation of sites in front of Nava-jyothi Studios ..	8,700	10

(b) *Construction of Houses.*

	<i>Cost.</i> Rs.
1. Nine model houses to the south of Gokulam Road ..	28,350
2. Fourteen model houses to the south of Yadavagiri and Jalapuri Extensions ..	42,700
3. Thirty model houses for Municipal and Trust Board peons behind Silk Factory ..	44,800
4. Twenty-six model houses in Kukkarahalli Village for Adikarnatakas ..	5,000

In addition to these, the Government have sanctioned a scheme for the construction of 192 model houses exclusively for the Adikarnataka (Depressed Class) residents of Mysore City, at a cost of Rs. 3,05,000. The amount has been advanced by the Government at a low rate of interest of 3 per cent per annum. A separate layout is being formed in Mysore South for locating the Bamboo Bazaar, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,30,000.

EFFICIENCY AUDIT

During the period under report, the Efficiency Audit Branch conducted inspections of 254 Government Offices, depots and other institutions under the control of Government, bringing the total number of inspections from the commencement of its work in January 1947 to 322 and dealt with 179 petitions in regard to office irregularities and misappropriations of Government money, etc.

Under the scheme of Revenue Audit, 42 taluk offices and 4 sub-division offices were audited, mainly with a view to detecting leakages of revenue due to Government arising through short-levy of assessment and rates, omission to book demands due to Government in certain cases, and loss of revenue due to delay in the disposal of darkhasts, etc. The leakages and loss of revenue detected so far amount to Rs. 1,14,000. The presiding officers of the offices concerned have been requested to take action for effecting recoveries or for fixing responsibility for the leakages or loss and the progress thereon is being watched.

Necessary action has been taken with a view to issuing instructions for preventing delays and irregularities and for effecting such changes in the office procedure as would conduce to greater despatch of work.

The work in respect of 25 offices was examined on behalf of the Economy Officer to Government, for assessing the scope of retrenchment in those offices, as far as possible without impairing efficiency.

With a view to minimising routine correspondence and facilitating quick disposal of work in Government offices, the question of enhancing the powers now exercised by the

Heads of Departments and other officers is being examined in the Branch.

Among the more important matters investigated or enquired into in pursuance of these petitions, are cases of issue of large quantities of petrol without coupons, alleged misappropriation of petrol coupons supplied for departmental use, irregular purchases and issues of materials in connection with the expenditure of Government grants, cases of alleged misappropriation of salaries payable to Government servants or falsely claimed on behalf of persons not actually employed, incurring excessive contingent charges on the basis of false vouchers in certain Government institutions, instances of suspected misuse of Government materials in certain agricultural depots and in a major Muzrai institution, alleged irregularities and misappropriation of Government money in the Offices of the Senior Deputy Inspector-General of Police, and the Commandant, Provincial Armed Reserve Police, Bangalore, alleged irregularities in incurring expenditure out of certain rural development and village panchayet funds and in making appointments in certain unit offices and alleged drawal of enhanced pay without proper authority.

Besides the inspections and investigations, proposals generally for improving the despatch of Government business in all the departments have been submitted to Government and are under their consideration. The question of the revision and compilation of departmental and office manuals is also being pursued.

ANTI-CORRUPTION

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Banerji Committee appointed by Government for investigating measures to put down bribery and corruption in the public services of the State, Government set up a separate agency to be in charge of a system of Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption Measures and sanctioned the creation of an appointment of a Special Officer for the purpose with the designation "Director, Efficiency Audit". Subsequently, the work was placed under the direct charge of one of the Ministers and the two sections of the Department (Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption) were treated for administrative purposes as separate Branches of the General and Revenue Secretariat. These two Branches came to be under the immediate charge of one Special Officer each. Later on, the posts of Special Officers of Anti-Corruption and Efficiency Audit were combined into one post styled as the "Director of Anti-Corruption and Efficiency Audit" and all the powers of a Head of a Department were delegated to the Director.

The Director is assisted on the anti-corruption side by a District Superintendent of Police, an Assistant Commissioner, an Assistant Superintendent of Police and an executive staff of six Police Inspectors, twelve Sub-Inspectors, four Daffedars and thirty constables. On the Efficiency Audit side, he is assisted by two Gazetted Officers, one of the rank of an Amildar and the other of that of an Assistant Commissioner and an audit staff of five auditors.

Cases of bribery and corruption are dealt with departmentally in all cases where departmental action is considered

appropriate and adequate. But prosecutions are also resorted to in a few cases where such action is called for and is deemed justified, prosecutions being conducted in the ordinary criminal courts of the State.

The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1948, (Act No. XLIII of 1948) was enacted during the period in question and is now in force in the State. Under this enactment, offences punishable under Sections 161, 164 and 165 of the Penal Code have been made cognizable for purposes of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the Rules of Evidence and the Penal Provisions of Sections 161, 164 and 165, I.P.C. being suitably amended.

During the period under report, as many as 1,273 petitions were received in the Branch. Four hundred and eleven of these containing allegations of a less serious nature and generally made against village officers and other local officials were referred to the concerned departmental officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions enquired into, the allegations made in 182 instances were found to be either false or incapable of proof and investigations in respect of 52 cases in which the allegations were proved resulted in 11 officials being dismissed from service, 7 compulsorily retired, 6 reduced, 10 reverted, 7 fined, 13 warned and 10 transferred with warning. In the case of 18 officials, promotions to next higher grades were deferred and in the case of 3 railway station masters, their gratuity was withheld. The licenses of 5 merchants were cancelled and the quota of steel, etc., in respect of five other merchants suspended while 6 merchants and 5 others were convicted and sentenced by Courts of Law for black-marketing in articles like iron, cement, rice, kerosene, etc., and 5 merchants were black-listed for engaging themselves in objectionable activities.

One Assistant Commissioner who was prosecuted for an offence of receiving illegal gratification and of misconduct has been committed for trial before the Court of Sessions. In respect of one Excise Inspector charged for a similar

offence and who is absconding, action is being taken against the surety.

Orders of Government are pending in regard to final reports submitted against one Executive Engineer, one District Education Officer, one Assistant Engineer, one Assistant Surgeon, one Assistant Commissioner, one Amildar, one Deputy Comptroller, one Agricultural Inspector, one Auditor, one Accountant, three Sub-overseers, one Sub-Assistant Surgeon and one Revenue Inspector.

Charges are framed and regular enquiry is being conducted against one Assistant Commissioner, two Amildars, one Electric Line Inspector, one Police Sub-Inspector, four Revenue Inspectors, one Superintendent of Octroi Department, four Sub-overseers and one clerk of the Public Works Department, one ex-Textile Inspector and one Auditor.

Enquiries have been or are being completed in respect of two District Superintendents of Police, one Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, two Assistant Inspectors of Schools, one Police Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, one Revenue Inspector, two Textile Inspectors, two Forest Rangers, the General Manager of a Government Silk Factory, one Sub-overseer, one Sub-Assistant Surgeon, one Clerk of a District Education Office, one Clerk of a District Office, one ex-President of a Co-operative Bank and one Head Master.

A case of misuse of a considerable number of petrol coupons and another of fraud practised in respect of certain Government funds by certain officials of the Public Works Department are detected and further action is being taken in that behalf.

Amongst the allegations enquired into by the Branch and proved in several cases are, misuse of official position and authority for personal gain, booking of articles over the railways without valid permits, extortion of illegal gratification in food acquisition work, misappropriation of articles of food at ration depots, acceptance of illegal gratification

at sub-registry offices and other offices in dealing with Government work in general and by railway station masters in allotting wagons to merchants, ticketless travel in trains and receiving of bribes in the matter of giving appointments and transfers and in making grants of lands and irrigation well subsidies. Necessary disciplinary and punitive action has been taken in all cases of proved delinquency amongst Government servants.

PUBLIC SERVICE

The number and percentage of appointments held by Brahmins and Backward Communities in the gazetted and non-gazetted services of the State during the last decade and now, *i.e.*, 1939 and 1949, were as follows :—

GAZETTED SERVICE.

		1939		1949	
		<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Brahmins	..	447	57.40	611	43.18
Backward Communities.	..	354	42.60	804	56.82
Total		831	100.00	1,415	100.00

NON-GAZETTED SERVICE.

		1939		1949	
		<i>No.</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Brahmins	..	11,413	45.90	14,805	35.40
Backward Communities.	..	13,450	54.10	26,956	64.60
Total		24,863	100.00	41,761	100.00

The study of the above comparative figures reveals that during the last decade and now there has been an increase of 14 per cent and 10½ per cent in the appointments held by Backward Communities in the gazetted and non-gazetted Services, respectively.

During the beginning of the last decade, it became difficult to secure the required number of qualified candidates belonging to Backward Communities on account of the increase of appointments, more so in Class I category under the revised rules of recruitment. The position had further deteriorated during the period of war, as fresh lucrative avenues of employment were opened for war emergency services with the result that the recruitment of qualified candidates, particularly those belonging to Backward Communities, for all types of Government service was adversely affected. In the circumstances the scheme of recruitment by public service competitive examination was suspended till 1950 and orders were issued for appointing lesser qualified candidates in Class I and II appointments. Now, owing to the closing down of the war departments and general revision of scales of pay, the response from qualified candidates for these classes of appointments has been satisfactory and it is therefore proposed to hold the public service competitive examination during the year 1950.

With a view to promptly checking irregular appointments and promotions, the systematic inspection of unit offices of recruitment has been ordered by Government with the necessary inspecting staff therefor. Also, instructions have been issued that the appointment of any local candidate should not be continued in any unit for more than 3 months without the approval of the Public Service Commissioner. Orders have also been issued for the permanent absorption in service of the lesser qualified candidates of Backward Communities who were appointed in special vacancies in Classes I and II for want of qualified candidates. Orders have been issued that a Public Service Commission be constituted for Mysore and the necessary steps are being taken to implement this decision. The question of introduction of the communal rotation in the services under the new set-up is under the consideration of Government.

MYSORE STATE TROOPS.

The units of the Mysore State Troops as on **24th October 1947** and **26th January 1950** are noted below :

24th October 1947—

Mysore Lancers.
Mysore Cavalry Training Centre.
Mysore Horse.
1st Battalion, Mysore Infantry.
2nd Battalion, Mysore Infantry.
3rd Battalion, Mysore Infantry.
4th Battalion, Mysore Infantry.
5th Battalion, Mysore Infantry.
Mysore Infantry Training Centre.
Mysore G. T. Company.
Mysore Signals.
Headquarters, Mysore State Troops.
Military Stores.
Mysore Troops Station Hospital.
Kunigal Stud Farm.
Boys' Training Unit.

26th January 1950—

Mysore Lancers.
Mysore Cavalry Training Centre.
Mysore Horse.
1st Battalion, Mysore Infantry.
2nd Battalion, Mysore Infantry.
3rd Battalion, Mysore Infantry.
4th Battalion, Mysore Infantry.
Mysore Infantry Training Centre.



*Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on his visit to Mysore, is received with
a Guard of Honour by the R.I.A.F. at Hindustan Airport.*

Mysore G. T. Company.

Mysore Signals.

Headquarters, Mysore State Troops.

Military Stores.

Mysore Troops Station Hospital.

Boys Training Unit.

His Highness the Maharaja's Own Infantry.

His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard.

1st Battalion, National Cadet Corps. } Only Supervision.
9th Engineering Platoon. }

Re-organisation of all the units of Mysore State Troops and the two Palace units on the new Peace Establishments suggested by the Indian Army was sent to the Ministry of States, Government of India, by the Mysore Government.

The Mysore Mechanical Transport Corps which had a small organisation having a strength of 32 all ranks and 48 vehicles was reorganised into a full unit having a strength of 350 all ranks and 217 vehicles including a workshop section. This entitled an additional expenditure of about Rs. 1,50,000 per annum excluding the purchase of new vehicles. The cost of vehicles purchased was about Rs. 9,50,000. The transport was of great value to the units both when on service in the State and for the Hyderabad Police Action. Transport was also loaned to the civil departments whenever required.

Two Palace units, His Highness the Maharaja's Own Infantry and Body Guards, which were under the control and management of the Palace, were transferred to Mysore State Troops during January 1949. This involved an additional expenditure of about Rs. 8,00,000.

The Government of India authorised the States for the formation of the following units, under the direction of the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, and senior and

experienced officers were lent to organise, command and train the units :

- (a) 1st Mysore Battalion, National Cadet Corps.
- (b) 9th Engineering Platoon.
- (c) Home Guards.
- (d) Junior Division National Cadet Corps units.

Recruitment :—Government continued the recruiting operations being carried on, on a wider scale and the special recruiting officer (a Senior Assistant Commissioner) and establishment sanctioned for the purpose were continued but due to the merger of Mysore State Troops with the Indian Army it was stopped.

Officers' Training Unit :—With a view to provide the Mysore State Troops with suitable and capable young officers, Government convened a committee for the selection of Officer and Junior Commissioned Officer Cadets in June 1948. Government approved the selection of 14 Officer Cadets and 17 Junior Commissioned Officer Cadets. A separate school called Officers' Training School was started in Bangalore, on 1st October 1948 in the Military Area, to give training for about a year to these cadets. The expenditure connected with the same was Rs. 22,000. Of the 31 cadets selected, 3 did not report for duty and 2 were discharged later on.

Cadets including one previously selected (7 officers and 1 Junior Commissioned Officer) were selected to undergo training in the National Defence Academy, Dehra Dun.

The expenditure for training cadets at the National Defence Academy works out to Rs. 640 per mensem per cadet, excluding out-fit allowance, travelling allowance, etc. The Government of India have agreed to meet part of the expenditure (Rs. 325 per mensem) in respect of 3 cadets. The Mysore Government have agreed to meet the entire expenditure of Rs. 640 per mensem in respect of the remaining five cadets. The duration of the training at the Academy



ARMY RECRUITING DRIVE IS HELPED BY SPECIAL DISPLAYS AT WHICH THE AIR FORCE
TAKES A PROMINENT PART.

is two years. By this arrangement, Mysore Government's share of expenditure is about Rs. 25,000.

Military Work :—The amount spent during the period under review for the construction of the new buildings, repairs, renovations, etc., is about Rs. 18,00,000.

The buildings, including family quarters, are completed in Bhadravathi. The progress of buildings at Mysore is satisfactory. Six State Officers' quarters were added to the existing ones in Bangalore area also.

Movement of Troops.—Services of the units of Mysore State Troops were freely placed at the disposal of the Government of India, whenever required. The first unit to move was the 2nd Mysore Infantry in February 1948 and is still serving Ex-State.

Two other units, 1st Mysore Infantry and Mysore Lancers, were called upon for service during the Hyderabad operations. They moved Ex-State in June 1948 with very short notice and returned to the State after successful service during January 1949. The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, was in charge of the operations in the Southern Area during the Hyderabad Police Action. Five Officers, one Junior Commissioned Officer and five Other Ranks distinguished themselves during the operations and were awarded liberal land grants.

The casualties in the operations were :

Killed	..	..	..	16
Believed killed	..	..	..	2
Wounded	..	..	..	52
Disabled	..	..	..	1
Missing	..	..	..	2

Government were pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 300 per family of the killed personnel and railway fare and other concessions to the families of the wounded to visit them while in hospitals. The Government of India also are

examining each case in order to give further relief to the families of killed personnel.

The following further concessions have been sanctioned by Government in respect of the personnel serving Ex-State :—

(i) Doubling of field or Ex-State service for purposes of counting service for pension or gratuity.

(ii) Indian Army rate of disability and family pension.

(iii) Children allowances at Indian Army rates.

(iv) The families of missing personnel of 1st Mysore Infantry (World War II) have been allowed Indian Army rate of family pension and children allowances.

The Mysore State Troops units took part in the Armed Forces Week held in February 1949, and a Tattoo was organised by the Mysore State Troops at the Olympic Stadium, Bangalore, during February 1949. The performance of the Mysore State Troops was greatly appreciated.

The Government of Mysore have sanctioned the following special concessions during the period under review :

(i) A sum of Rs. 5,000 for the construction of a Central Institute for Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks.

(ii) Education Training Grant at Re. 0-2-0 per head (Military Personnel) per mensem.

(iii) Rs. 3 per recruit per mensem for giving at Government cost butter, milk and ghee.

(iv) Welfare of Troops—Rs. 2 per head per mensem.

(v) The various funds maintained for providing amenities to discharged/disabled ex-army personnel were brought under one fund (Mysore Soldiers' Board) for providing larger concessions to them.

(vi) Concession of pension or gratuity to military personnel who retire on compassionate grounds after a service of 15 years or gratuity as the case may be. In the case of

Junior Commissioned Officers who retire after 25 years of service, full pension as is admissible for 32 years.

(vii) The re-instated Indian National Army personnel to be given all facilities of counting service, etc., for pension.

(viii) The leave rules prior to 1947 were enlarged and the military personnel were also made eligible for leave, etc., as in the case of the civilians.

Merger with Indian Army—Under the new Constitution of India, the Mysore State Troops are to be merged with the Indian Army with effect from 1st April 1950, the Indian State Forces units being taken under the direct control of the Indian Army from that date and the entire expenditure debited to the Army Budget of the Central Government from that date.

MINES

The earnings by Government both by way of Royalty and Duty during the year 1948 are much more than during the year 1947 and earlier years.

The royalty payable to Government by the Companies on gold and silver and on dividends or “adjusted profits” amounted to—

	£	sh.	d.
For the year 1948 ..	112,201	10	6
For the year 1947 ..	103,061	15	3
	<hr/>		
Increase ..	9,139	15	3
	<hr/>		

The net duty paid to Government under the Mysore Duty on Gold Act after allowing for relief amounted to—

	£	sh.	d.
For the year 1948 ..	1,241,071	18	3
For the year 1947 ..	1,087,573	18	5
	<hr/>		
Increase ..	153,497	19	10
	<hr/>		

The constitution of a Committee by Government to consider the applications for relief from Gold Duty under the Mysore Duty on Gold Refund Rules, 1945, may be mentioned as one of the outstanding features of the activities of the Ministry. The constitution of the Committee was sanctioned in July 1948.

The Committee considered the applications of the Mining Companies and Government sanctioned relief of Rs. 1,04,97,000 against Rs. 93,14,000 during 1947-48 after deducting royalty and tax, in addition to a grade bonus amounting to Rs. 4.22 lakhs against Rs. 3.39 lakhs paid during 1947-48. This will enable the Companies to utilise it for the improvement of labour amenities in the mines.

On the representation of the Mining Companies to the effect that Government were taking a major portion of the surplus profits under the existing Act and Gold Refund Rules, an agreement was reached between Government and the management of the Kolar Gold Fields Companies under which Government agreed to introduce a bill in the Legislative Council for the repeal of the Gold Duty Act and its replacement by a special provision for capital development and by a substantial contribution to the Government in addition to royalties. The Mysore Gold Duty Act has been repealed by Act No. LXI of 1949. Most important of the long list of provisions of the agreement are :

(1) Closer co-operation of the Companies with Mysore ;

(2) Indianisation of the supervisory and other staff and in filling up of future vacancies by Indians ;

(3) The seat of management of the Companies to be transferred to Mysore and each of the Companies to appoint on the Board of Directors a representative of Government ;

(4) The Companies to work the low grade ores to extend longevity of the industry ;

(5) Accounts to be audited by Government ; and

(6) Lessees to pay to Government with effect from the date on which Gold Duty is abolished, in addition to royalties, etc., any other taxes according to the law in force from time to time, out of their net surplus.

The Mysore Mine completed during the year 1948 the erection of the air conditioning plant and brought it into commission, resulting in adequate ventilation to underground places; "Safety First" and "Accident Prevention" campaigns are being conducted with very good results.

In respect of employment of labour, there has been a marked increase over the previous years. The total number of persons employed in the mining industry in 1948 was 25,948 against 21,273 in the year 1947.

The dearness allowance of the labourers was enhanced from Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 22 a month and Government set up a Wage Board in their order dated 13th May 1949 to fix the minimum rates of wages. The cost on the distribution of food grains was Rs. 3,64,645 during 1948, against Rs. 3,30,198 during 1947. Prohibition was introduced in April 1948. The Company and private schools were given grants-in-aid and the strength of the schools was 6,000 during 1947 and 7,000 during 1948. The number of accidents in mines during 1948 was 172 against 192 in the previous year.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY.

During recent years, the Department has undertaken the running of two important industrial concerns, the Bellara Gold Mines and the Bageshpur Kaolin Works, the former being next to the four mining companies at Kolar in the production of gold. Government sanctioned in October 1947 a ten-year plan for the large scale development of the mine at an estimated cost of Rs. 23.87 lakhs, the scheme involving the mining of 50,000 tons of gold quartz during the next ten years and extracting gold valued at Rs. 28.12 lakhs. During the year 1949, Government sanctioned the purchase of compressed air equipment for the mines, costing Rs. 20,000 and a sum of Rs. 7,000 for the construction of an assay laboratory. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been sanctioned for providing water supply for the mines; and with supply of electric power, for which also estimates have been sanctioned, the Bellara Gold Mines will become an important centre for gold mining. The value of gold produced in the mine to-date is Rs. 2,34,282-3-3.

The Bageshpur Kaolin Works is another of the industrial concerns which has been allowed to develop by a liberal policy of encouragement pursued by Government. A new washing plant has been constructed here at an estimated cost of rupees one lakh.

Government have also sanctioned the purchase of geo-physical equipment at a cost of Rs. 37,500. Import difficulties have been in the way of obtaining them, but certain equipment which have been obtained have been of help in locating radio-active mineral deposits. Sanctioning a ten-year programme of work was under the consideration of Government, but in view of the geo-physical section being taken

over by the Government of India, the further pursuit of the question has been dropped ; and the question of sanctioning a Diamond Drilling Equipment is under the consideration of Government. Sanction was also accorded for the purchase of a van equipped with apparatus to conduct a survey to fix upon areas to yield supplies of water. Adequate supplies of water have been met with in bore-wells drilled at the spots indicated by this survey in towns like Malur, Tarikere and Bangarapet.

Encouragement to the Department in the discovery of mineral resources resulted in the discovery of the occurrence of apatite at Malavanghatta, beryl at Katteri, feldspar near Peenya, garnet near Kuppur, the most valuable of the discoveries being that of Vermiculite near Malavanghatta and Chunchinakatte, etc., and the Department has gone a long way in the prospecting operations of this mineral. All these indicate assurances of greater possibilities of search for minerals with greater provision of funds.

The far-famed statue of Sri Gomateswaraswamy was showing signs of decay and Government sanctioned a Committee with the Director of Geology as chairman to go into the question of its renovation. The Committee is engaged in a detailed study of the efficacy of different preservative solutions.

The opening of an experimental post office at Bellara has largely benefited the place. Students from universities like Bombay and Madras are attracted to and have been given practical training in mining, while the question of sending students for study in the Dhanbad School of Mines is soon to be sanctioned.

PRESS, STATIONERY AND PUBLICATIONS

GOVERNMENT PRESS

The abnormal rise in the expenditure during 1947-48 and 1948-49 is on account of the revision of scales of pay sanctioned to the non-gazetted staff of Government from 1st January 1947. The basic wages to the piece work employees of the Government Presses was also enhanced to meet increased cost of living.

PLANT

On account of war and post-war conditions, no new machines were purchased and the value of plant was Rs. 2,06,708 during 1947-48. The six linotype machines and the photo-zinco and offset machines have since been installed in the Government Press, Bangalore, and the value of plant during 1948-49 is 4,98,575.

As the Government of Madras pleaded inability to afford facilities for the training of the Government Press employees in Linotype work, sanction was accorded to get the employees trained in this work in the Government Press itself. Necessary establishment has since been sanctioned for the running of the linotype machines. A large amount of composing work has been turned out by these machines, including this brochure.

Proposals for the establishment required for the running of the photo-zinco and offset machines have been received and are under active consideration of Government.

PRINTING OF TEXT BOOKS

As the Government Press could not meet the full demand of text-books required for school-going children, sanction

was accorded to the printing of text-books at private presses, on enhanced rates, agreed to by the Director of Stationery and Printing and the Director of Public Instruction.

CIVIL STATION PRESS

After the retrocession of Bangalore Cantonment to Mysore Government, the Residency Press was taken over to this Government from 15th November 1947 and sanction has been accorded to the amalgamation of this press with the Government Press, Bangalore. Revised scales of pay for the establishment of this press were also sanctioned from 1st December 1948.

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY DEPOT

The expenditure which was Rs. 2,33,118 in 1939-40 has increased to Rs. 12,21,420 in 1948-49. This steep expenditure is mainly due to the increase in the number of offices. On account of the increase in the activities of the Government Depots, the economy cut of 50 per cent in respect of certain stationery articles during 1949-50 was relaxed and it is under consideration of Government to continue the same during 1950-51.

STATISTICS.

The question of creating a Department of Statistics in Mysore was engaging the attention of Government for some time past and the Committee constituted for Co-ordination and Finance also pointed out that the lack of reliable and up-to-date statistics on several important matters was likely to be a source of mistakes and mis-directions in public affairs and that no sound policy of development could be initiated or worked out in a "statistical vacuum." The Committee therefore suggested the setting up of a Central Institute for Statistics on up-to-date lines. The Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning, who was requested to examine the question of creating a Department of Statistics in Mysore, submitted proposals in this behalf and reported that it was high time that a Central Department of Statistics was organised in the State for co-ordinating the work of the statistical sections of several departments, suggesting modifications, if any, in the programme, performing other advisory functions and taking over the functions of compiling and reviewing the Statistical Abstract of the State. Government, recognising the immediate need for a Central organisation in the State for collection and compilation of statistics on approved statistical methods, have accordingly constituted a Central Statistical Department with the Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning as the *Ex-officio* Director of Statistics (and State Statistician) and action is being taken to secure the necessary technical personnel required for organising the work of the Statistical Department.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

The total number of Sub-Registry Offices in the State was 82 in 1937-38 and 83 in 1946-47. One new office was opened in 1947-48 and two more in 1948-49. A fourth is to be opened at Mirle from 1st April 1950. Registration jurisdictions of several offices have also been altered to suit the convenience of the people living in distant villages. A comparative statement showing the number of offices, number of documents registered and revenue and expenditure of the Department for the years 1937-38, 1946-47 and 1948-49 is appended.

MONEY-LENDERS ACT

Though the Act was placed on the Statute Book in 1939, Sections 7 and 8 relating to registration and licensing of money-lenders had not been brought into effect for want of adequate administrative machinery. In March 1949, these sections were actually enforced in respect of the whole State and all classes of money-lenders. The Sub-Registrars were appointed as Registrars of Money-Lenders and the Assistant Commissioners in charge of Revenue Sub-Divisions were empowered to inspect the accounts of money-lenders within their jurisdictions.

Statement.

Year		Total No. of Sub-Registry Offices in the State	No. of documents registered	Revenue of the Department	Expenditure of the Department
				Rs.	Rs.
1937-38	..	82	1,56,401	2,98,891	1,75,807
1946-47	..	83	2,36,043	7,31,269	2,86,£33
1948 49	..	86	2,40,317	8,44,030	3,66,780

STORES PURCHASE COMMITTEE

The total cost of the purchases made for the several departments during the period amounted to 10 crores of rupees as noted below :—

	Rs.
(1) 1947-48	6,25,00,000
(2) 1948-49 and up to January 1950 ..	3,75,00,000

The purchases were mainly made for the following departments and factories owned by Government :—

- I. (1) Electrical Department.
 - (2) Agricultural Department.
 - (3) Public Works Department.
 - (4) Railway Department.
 - (5) Medical Department.
 - (6) Public Health Department.
 - (7) Printing and Stationery Department.
-
- II. (1) Government Electric Factory.
 - (2) Government Soap Factory.
 - (3) Government Silk Weaving Factory.
 - (4) Government Porcelain Factory.
 - (5) Government Sandal Wood Oil Factory.

In the selection of materials and placing of orders, particular attention was paid to give preference to indigenous products whenever available and only when absolutely necessary orders were placed with firms in foreign countries.

The total cost of the purchase made by placing orders with firms in India and in Foreign countries is given below :—

	Rs.
(1) Firms in India	6,50,00,000
(2) Firms in Foreign Countries . .	3,50,00,000

A striking feature observed in the administration of the Stores Purchasing Department was that the war conditions which persisted even after the cessation of hostilities in 1945 are fast disappearing and a large number of Indian firms and industries are coming forward to quote against Stores Purchase Committee enquiries.

The working of the Department was toned up by a further regularization of the procedure in the issue of tenders and enquiries and in the disposal of cases, besides the reorganization of the Department.

Several measures were considered by the Committee at their meeting on the 14th December 1949, for improving the administration of the Department and their suggestions for its internal work and efficiency have been adopted.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

With the advent of responsible Government in the State, it was felt that the system of publicity obtaining in the administration should be radically re-organised and amplified so as to obtain the maximum amount of interpretation of the administrative acts and measures undertaken by the Government for the well-being of the State.

With this end in view, and at the instance of certain members of the Cabinet, proposals were submitted from time to time. A scheme was drawn up in accordance with the views expressed by a specially appointed informal Committee to consider measures to re-organise the Publicity Office on a wider basis so as to ensure greater utility and higher efficiency in the work of publicity.

After careful consideration of all the suggestions, official and non-official, Government passed orders in December 1949 overhauling the Publicity structure and putting it on the basis of a separate Department. Different sections, with distinctive functions, have been formed to make the Department fully resilient and receptive enough to cope with the large increase in work that has been planned. The adoption of these measures is expected to make the Department comparable in efficiency and outlook to similar modern information organisations in the country.

The re-organisation proposals aim at—

1. securing the widest publicity to all administrative measures ;
2. providing certain press attaches who would attend on the Ministers in their more important tours and correctly represent their speeches and activities to the public ;

3. securing, by the provision of a Photographic Section, visual and authentic news bits to the Press and public;

4. securing wide publicity by increased publications to serve both the intelligentsia and the common people;

5. creation of a closer liaison between the Government and the Press; and

6. undertaking greater propaganda measures for tourist publicity.

The re-organisation also envisages a re-alignment and expansion of the existing activities. The Department is in charge of the Principal Information Officer, assisted by a Deputy Information Officer and two Gazetted Assistants.

The following are the new Sections that are now being created :—

- (i) Language Section;
- (ii) Publications Section;
- (iii) Photographic Section;
- (iv) Press Advising Section; and
- (v) Tourist Bureau.

It is also proposed to integrate the work of the several publicity organisations of the other departments like Public Health, Labour, Rural Development, etc., under the administrative control of the Central Information Organisation at the Secretariat and transfer the staff now engaged in such departmental work to the Information Department.

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